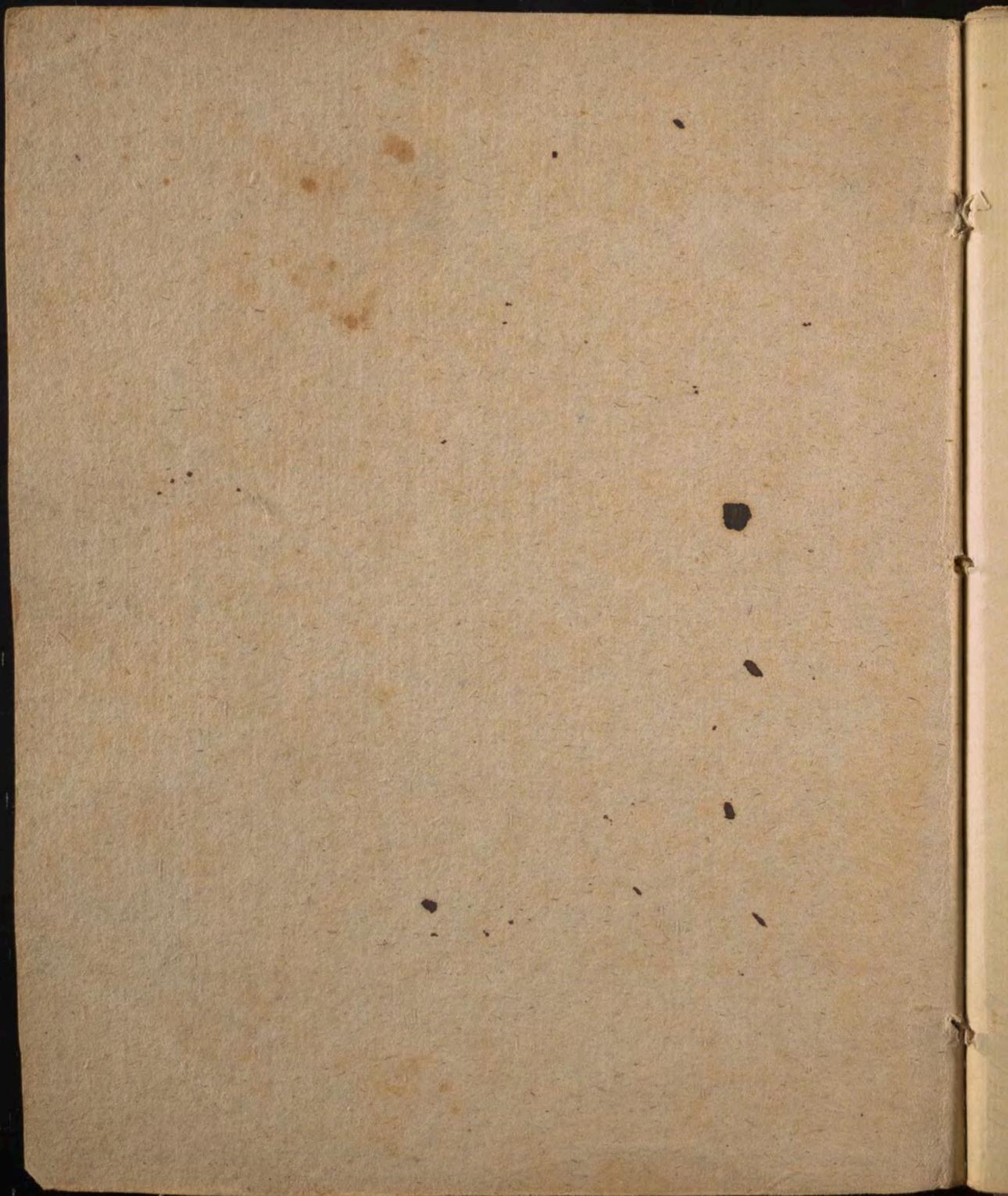


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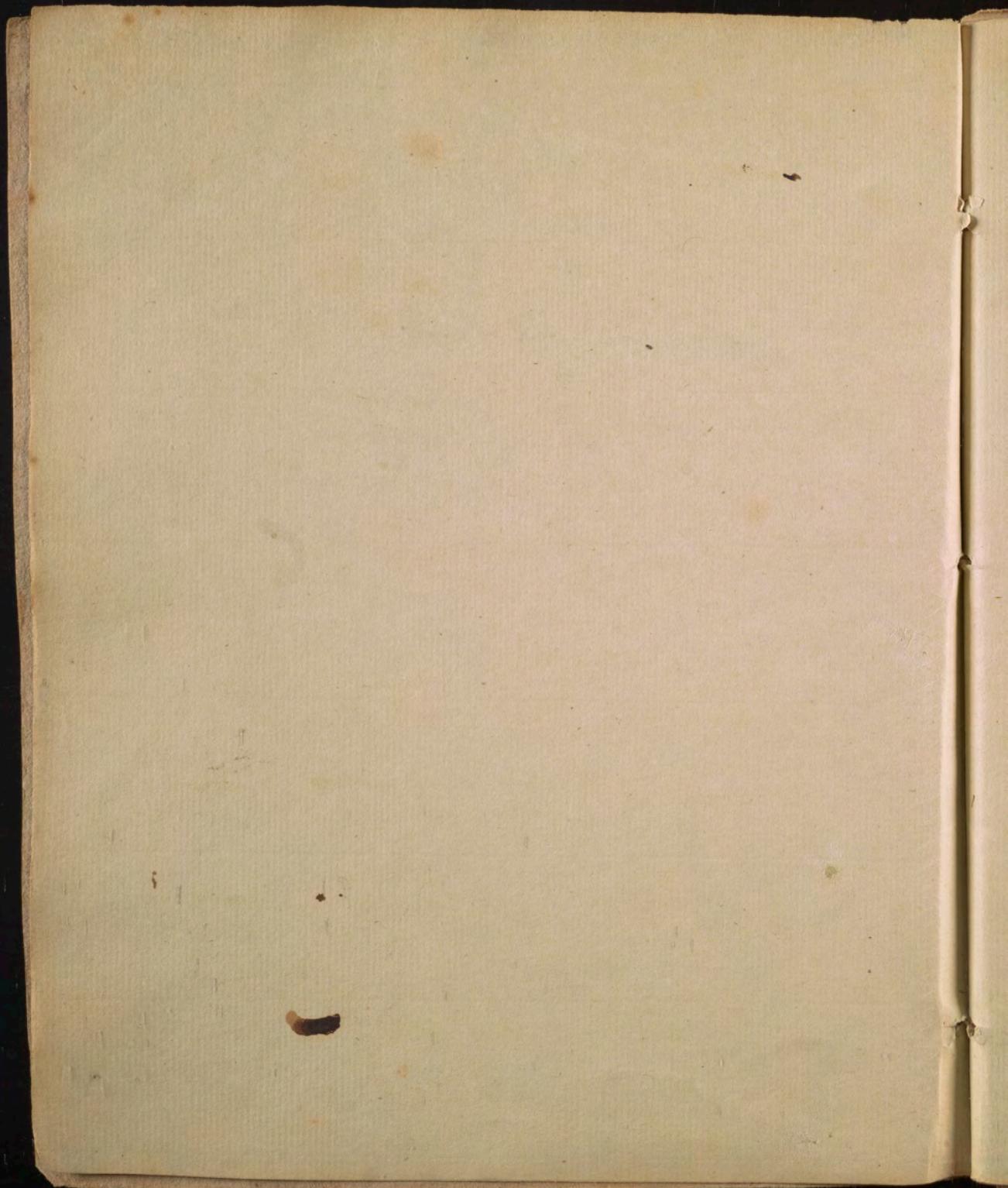
of Prognosis in fevers } 104  
critical days.

num many vera

— rotta

— Typhodes -

Catarrh - or Influenza 142



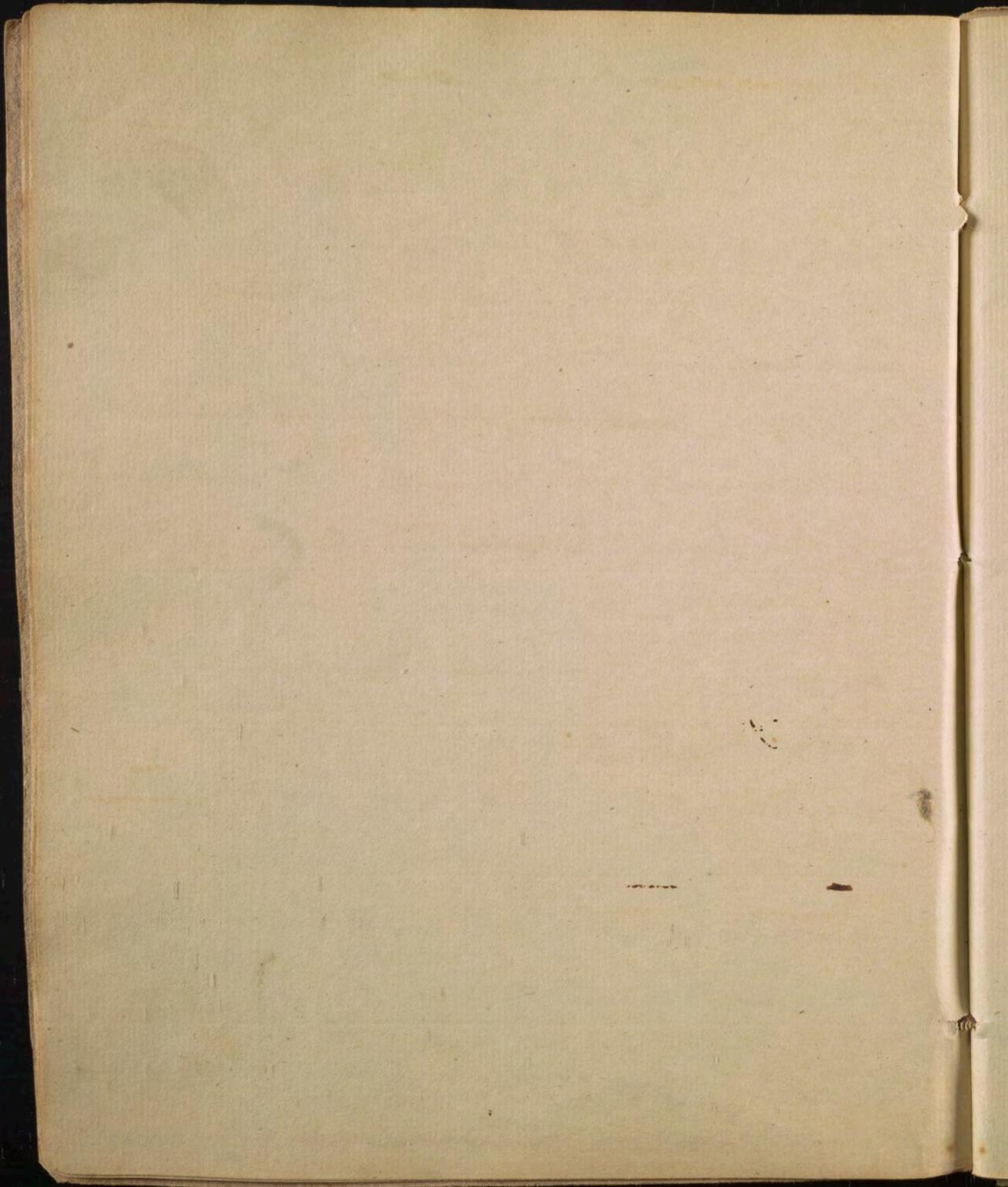
## On the Prognosis in fevers.

This <sup>was</sup> once an important part of the business of a physician - <sup>it</sup> was when the practice of physic was confined to priests which was the case in the early ages of medicine. Since the Professions have been separated, - the prognosis has become a less part of the duty of a physician. Much has been written upon the subject of prognosis in fevers. Hippocrates has left nearly a <sup>of them.</sup> Volume & they have been copied by Celsus, Procopius & many others. who I have once translated them in order to fix them more deeply in my memory. ~~and~~ to my time might have been better employed, for the Observations of ~~2~~ years have taught me that not one fourth

Here I must remark that there is as much a fashion in opinions both as to facts as principles, <sup>in medicine</sup> as there is in drps, or furniture. - I once heard of a man who had a suit of cloaths that had been four or five time fashionable in the course of his life. The same may be said of many Opinions in medicine. They <sup>some</sup> are <sup>& unfashionable</sup> fashionable four or five times in the course of a physician's life. It is now the fashion to disbelieve critical days. - ~~without~~ Dr Brown has made war upon them, probably because Dr Allen has declared himself an advocate for them. I shall deliver ~~soon~~ a few thoughts upon the subject, & leave you to believe as much, or as little as you please concerning them.

part of them have any foundation in truth or reason.

The first part of the prognosis of fevers relates to critical days. — Hippocrates laid the foundation for a belief in ~~them~~<sup>critical days</sup>. — The ~~Chinese~~ <sup>Ch</sup> uniformity & uniformity of the climate of Greece, ~~and~~ no doubt favoured an uniformity in Diseases. But further - the State of Society ~~was~~ in Greece with respect to <sup>the</sup> ~~and~~ government, imported a vigor to the human Constitution which favoured the operations of Nature, & contributed to make them visible to the eye of a physician. Every man in Greece was a soldier, and before the invention of fire arms, the life of a soldier gave the same vigor to the human body that it does ~~now~~ at present.



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derives from Savage & Barbarous manners. Under  
these circumstances, it is possible ~~that~~ <sup>fever</sup> may have observed a degree of regularity &  
which in modern times under the pecu-  
liar circumstances of variable climates  
& a thousand effeminate & debilitating  
customs we can now form no conception.  
In the simple & early stages of <sup>single</sup> Scurvy, a <sup>set</sup> of inter-  
-ference produces a fever whose symptoms  
& duration may be marked with the ut-  
-most degrees of accuracy. But in the ad-  
-vanced stages of Scurvy after the body has been  
debilitated by causes of every kind, ~~then~~ or  
similar out of intermission shall all pro-  
<sup>due</sup> ~~be~~ <sup>in</sup> front ~~of~~ <sup>to</sup> diseases whose symptoms  
degree - and duration cannot be  
described, or even discovered. Shall we  
upon this <sup>acc't</sup> deny the existence of the  
symptoms & duration of the fever

✓ Let it be remembered too that it separates seldom disturbed the operations of nature by any medicines - he was a calm sufferer even upon excretions - Bleeding vomits - purges - blisters & sweat which interrupt the actions of nature were remedies to which he was seldom or never, now in fevers. -

+ The yellow fever ~~w~~ appeared in  
in 1745 according to Dr. Stochell  
Virginia evidently observed certain

Individ in the uncorrected state of the hu-  
man body? - By no means - But further.

If Critical days have been banished from Bri-  
tain - from whence ~~not~~ Simplicity, &  
Nature have been banished in ~~the~~ Drift-  
er - & manners, is that any reason why  
they should be banished from America?

- Let us see with our own eyes - & adopt facts  
that are presented to us - whatever systems  
of Physic they might lead us to ~~confidance or~~  
~~reject.~~ In London & Edin: - ~~there's~~ <sup>Domestic</sup> a state of  
The typhus winter - <sup>In this fever</sup> there is  
Often <sup>critical day -</sup> frequently  
~~no day exists -~~ may - no day of attack.

It begins & ends gradually - But here we  
fevers in April &  
ers. Other ~~fevers~~ - yes - we have <sup>too</sup> fevers,  
depending upon natural causes, and  
appearing in constitutions in which

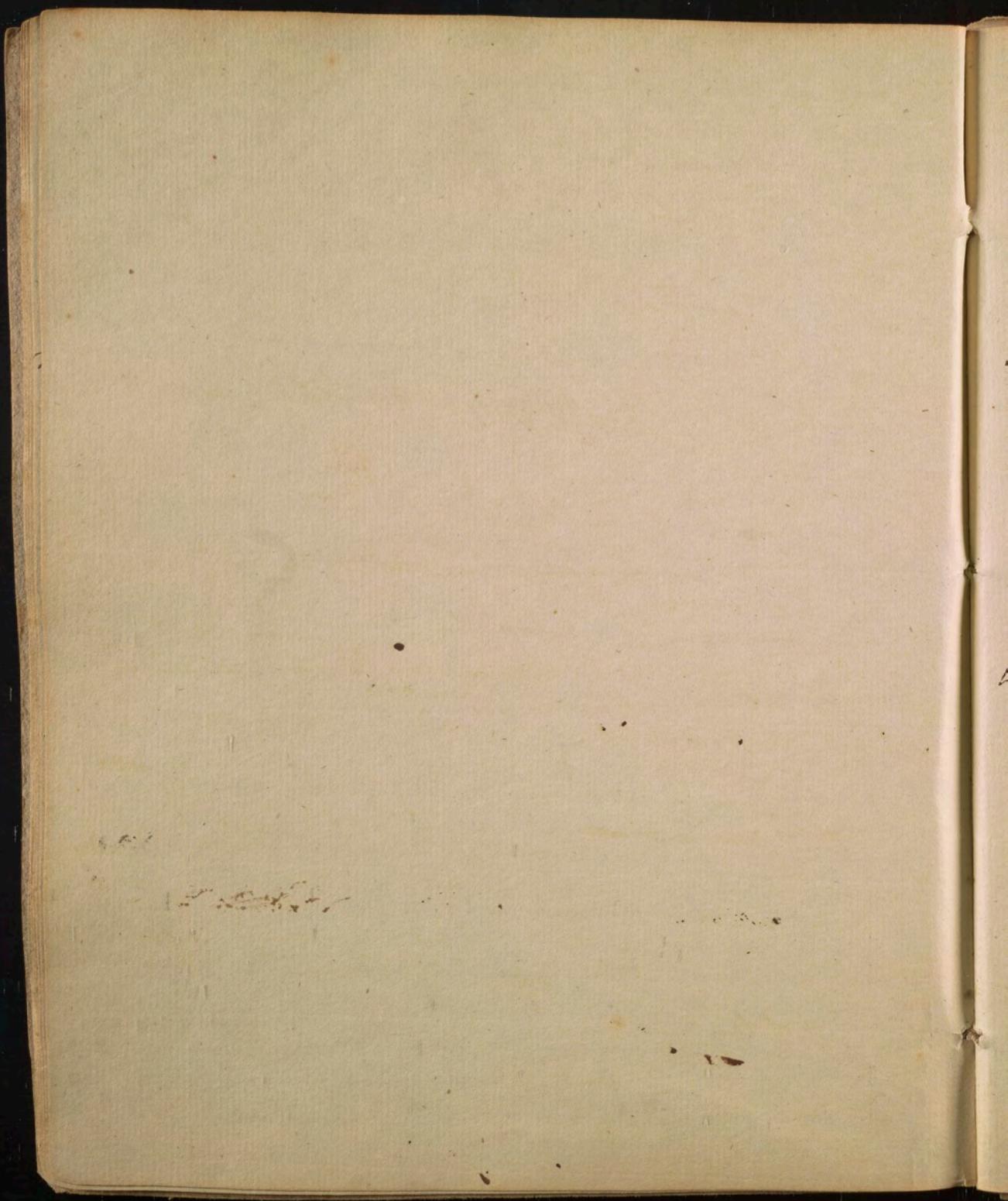
Nature still holds her empire. <sup>The</sup>  
doctrine of critical days is <sup>as deliv'd by Dr Cullen</sup> as follows.

V It appears frequently in the yellow  
fever from its first attack, and  
its descriptions are often induced in  
~~this stage of fever~~  
~~by~~ by depleting remedies, and by  
a change of air. The man who denies  
this fact must want ~~to understand~~  
~~as the former case~~  
~~or indeed~~ ~~He must~~ suppose disease  
to be cut out like a hit of cloaths, or  
a pair of thoes of a definite & fixed  
shape, and to be equally incapable  
of being changed by constit<sup>n</sup>: person,  
climate, or peculiar mode of treatment.

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1 The intermitting fever, the only original type of fever. The tertian & quartan - the only original intermitting fever it appears even in 2 all fevers partake of this type - hence they are said to terminate on the 3<sup>rd</sup>: 5<sup>th</sup>: 7<sup>th</sup>: 9<sup>th</sup>: 11<sup>th</sup>: 13<sup>th</sup>: 15<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> days. They preserve the tertian form, till they arrive at the 11<sup>th</sup> when from the diminution of morbid action ~~progress of debility~~, they put on the quartan form - hence the 1<sup>st</sup>: 17<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> days to become critical, after fevers pass the 11<sup>th</sup>. This form is connected with greater debility than the <sup>3</sup> tertian here it appears ~~not only~~ in old people. However plausible this doctrine may be it has its difficulties. The critical days not the same in all the works of Hippocrates. Crises happen on even as well as uneven days in all countries.

I have only observed 5<sup>th</sup>: 9<sup>th</sup>: 11<sup>th</sup> - In many hundred, or thousand them fevers - not observed at all. - The present judicious treatment destroys them. Is as follows.  
D<sup>r</sup> Hyderham's Opinion & The natural duration of a fever 336 hours. A year = 365



6 months - a continual fever 16 days, which make the same number of hours.  
 - If <sup>the</sup> cause - Constitution - treatment be all the same - this might be true But impossible. The doctrine hypothetical & arose from theory of Concoction.

<sup>has proposed another. He</sup>  
 Dr Balfour's opinion - rejects the critical days of Hippocrates, and substitutes critical periods, which he ascribes to the influence of the moon. - 3 days before & after the full moon. - His respectable character entitle his opinions to our notice.  
or eclipses occur. There are some important facts which support it.

1 Influence of the moon on tides - ~~2 on~~  
vegetation - and agriculture - 3 on the weather  
 - 4 on meat - disposing it when full <sup>to a</sup> ~~on Bayon - & Biza & Cromwell~~  
 - 5 on mania & worm cases, & 6  
 on the bite - most abundant during the full <sup>of the moon.</sup>

These facts being admitted, the Dr says from 16 years experience by observation in Bengal, he observed all

H D' Lind says he saw the same pheno.  
in the marsh fever of 1762  
exactly as Dr Balfour relates  
them, but ascribes them to the high  
tides produced by the moon, increasing  
the filth on the shore from which the  
mortal miasmata were derived. p. 46  
[This ~~fever~~ always presented the tertian  
type.] But this explanation of  
the fact has been refuted by many  
<sup>subsequent</sup> observations - for it occurs equally  
in the inland country several  
hundred miles from the shores of  
the sea & rivers.

chiefly those

the fewer of <sup>t</sup> Country to attack ~~country~~  
 days before or <sup>3 days</sup> after the full or <sup>h</sup> change of  
 the moon.  $\diamond$  Pelopus he says himself  
 within those days. He says he governed  
 his practice by these principles, ~~both~~  
 1 for owing furies. If they happened in the  
 beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> days - more powerful  
 evasions necessary - & towards the end  
 - waited for the interval. Bush them more  
 certain - Or if <sup>they should occur</sup> by any accident in  
 the interval - the bark ~~the~~ should be  
 applied <sup>during which time</sup> before the 6 days <sup>the</sup> fader.  
 becomes more obstinate from the influence  
 of the moon. 2 He guarded better ag<sup>st</sup>  
 ulopuses - & 3<sup>d</sup> He gained reputation by his  
 predictions. He thinks the day of the  
full & change, rather the worst.

He says the same influence all  
 over the northern hemisphere where

V Bruce says Intermittents & Epilepsy returned the 3<sup>d</sup> day after the conjunction]

V I am the more disposed to admit there from having lately heard from Dr Girard, that fevers are under the same lunar influence in South America several hundred miles from the Seashore. The planters expect their fevers to return on those days, and guard accordingly ag<sup>st</sup> them. — The same ~~docto~~ <sup>effects of the full moon</sup> observations were made by Diemerbach above 100 years in the plague. He says more died at those periods than any other. I observed it in Yellow fever in 1797.

tides are known.

He applies his principles extensively even to Invention for the small boy. He was a man of genius & candor - and his Opinions will worth our Attention.

Upon these opinions I shall make two general remarks.

1 That where there has been a universal consent among all mankind in favor of any one opinion - ~~that~~ there is some foundation for it in nature.

2 That there is no error that is not a shadow of a truth. - All Errors of all kinds are like counterfeits in money. They prove an original coin. —

The Universal Consent of all nations learned & unlearned - & ages, in favor of certain days, and of the influence of the moon in diseases, and of ~~some~~ critical days or periods

Mosely says fevers in Jamaica increased at these periods, & Dr. Gillespie in the 6<sup>th</sup> vol of Med. Journ. says Sores grew worse, & destroyed at these periods in the West Indies <sup>critical days</sup>

I observed ~~this~~ distinctly in the yellow fever in Virginia in the year 1741, ~~1742~~ and all practitioners in United <sup>a</sup> agree that ~~was late~~ Epi: of 1793 & 1797, 1798 & 99 Dennis observed under all methods of treatment, a tendency to terminate on the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> - Days - now should we reject critical Days because fevers terminate on <sup>even</sup> ~~do~~ Days, - for the crisis (according to Dr. Jackson) often happens on the ~~second~~ <sup>soo a</sup> critical day, when death or <sup>a</sup> perceptible recovery do not happen till the next day - In the former case the time of dying is only protracted, & in the latter, the recovery is imperceptible from mere debility.

Out of 60 continued fevers Dr. Jackson tells us that in his account of the

afford a strong presumption of some truth  
being ~~suspected~~ connected with the errors on  
that subject. — what it is — remains yet  
to be explored. I recommend the subject to  
~~further investigation Dr. Bulfinch Dr. Mitchell~~  
~~especially Dr. Bulfinch~~ what

The uses to be made of we know &  
believe. In ~~fever~~ all the compounds, and  
varieties of Intermittents — is in the  
bilious remittents of this country — give  
the bark 4 or 5 days root tincture or qua-  
rtier in preference to others, where no  
intermission appears, — also cordials or  
tonics; — and evacuants on the tincture  
days when most except of excitement or  
action.

I shall now proceed to Prognosis  
from symptoms — chiefly from  
my own Observations. Take notice different  
diseases at the same time good in 1798 bad in 1793. 2. bad in 1798  
good in 1793. 2 in Children & Adults. ~~good~~ ~~bad~~ ~~bad~~ ~~good~~

Diseases of Jamaica so terminated on the 3<sup>d</sup>  
10 on the 5<sup>th</sup>: 20 on the 7<sup>th</sup> - 10 on the 9<sup>th</sup> - 5 on  
the 11<sup>th</sup> ~~so on the 12<sup>th</sup>~~ & 2 on the 17<sup>th</sup> - In all  
67 ended <sup>favourably except one</sup> on critical days. On days not criti-  
cal 3 on the 13<sup>th</sup>. 1 on the 6<sup>th</sup>: 6 on the 8<sup>th</sup>: 1 on  
the 10<sup>th</sup>: - ~~and~~ all of which ended in death.  
One on the 7<sup>th</sup> likewise ended in death. -

+ Dr Heberden says above 120 in the jail  
fever, and yet he saw <sup>a</sup> recovery in  
which it was 180. Above 120 <sup>in tertian & all</sup> dangerous in inf<sup>y</sup>  
people except Rheumatism, or just before a critical swelling.  
† The Intermittent pulse common in many  
diseases without danger, or death. It occurred  
in the Bilious pleurisy of 1788 in several  
cases. It occurs in many cases in the late  
yellow fever without death. Some recovered with  
& a dissection shews in one person whose  
heart & arteries were perfectly sound.

a slow pulse in children is always  
alarming, & indicates an affection of the  
brain. <sup>turn over</sup> The pulse in children varies <sup>the</sup> w:  
their age. Is 130 - & 140 in a minute on the  
day of its birth. During the first year it is

## Pulse

It volumes have been written on this subject.  
- we read of the undulatory - oscillatory -  
venricular pulse - and we read <sup>in</sup> astonish-  
ments of the predictions of Solano from a  
knowledge of the diff states of the pulse in acute  
diseases. Dr Fuller's opinion of them. The more  
I have attended to it the less I am disposed to  
depend upon it. It deceives in old people.

It deceives in children - It deceives in patients  
just before death. The full, <sup>the weak</sup> the soft -  
& the intermit<sup>t</sup>: pulse all fallacious as to  
the issue of diseases. - M<sup>r</sup> Hins; & my own  
case. - The only truths. 1 A pulse above  
180 generally fatal. 2 A quick pulse - the  
last stage of Hydrocephalus. -  
full & even hard - always alarming,

- indicates the near approach of debility  
and death. A pulse between 60 & 70 in a feverish  
head, except in old people, in whom it falls to 42. 30. 26.  
Its principal use to distinguish

from 108 to 120. During the 2<sup>nd</sup> from 90 to 108  
From the 3<sup>rd</sup> from 80 - to 108. The same during  
the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> years. In the 7<sup>th</sup> year 72 - and  
after 12 the same as in Adults which is  
from 60 to 80. — It is however more easily  
quickened than the pulse in Adults from  
stimuli. A full meal quickens the pulse  
12 strokes in a minute. The pulse of child:<sup>is</sup>  
not felt when they are asleep. — Now 15 or  
20 strokes, <sup>up</sup> below any of the highest numbers  
mentioned in the different ages indicates  
the brain to be affected.

What makes critical days more  
probable is - they occur in the fevers of  
horses. This has been observed by Semiphi.  
The crisis was generally on the 7<sup>th</sup> day.

diseases of tone & debility - or the different  
existing, not future,  
stages of the same disease - as depending on  
excess, or defect of action. — a Scale much wanted  
here. Positions of the body -

Bust on the sides - alike easy on both -  
Back alarming - still more if legs &  
thighs are raised - worse of all - if the body  
slips down in the bed. —

### Orifice

A shrug - or jerk tone - alarming - if not  
natural. — <sup>Paraphonia</sup> Cough with hiccup - bad -  
drawing - favourable - often continues  
After a recovery. — Mr Gallenath's son recovered  
of aphonia. Dr Aspin & Mrs Davis paraphonia.

### Lenses

Eyes half closed unless a cat attends - one  
eye larger than the other - a small pupil -  
whites red - continual motion - or  
winking - without brightness - i.e. obli-  
-taining tears - avoiding light - false vision - catching at  
notes - <sup>in</sup> defect of winking,  
- Glare in consequence of it - all bad.

+ seeing a Rainbow Dismenbroch says is always fatal. Double vision - alarming, is owing to paralysis of the muscles of one of the eyes <sup>which</sup> prevents the direction of the two eyes to the same object.

v I saw this limestone in the yellow fever and in death - perhaps after a crisis from mere debility. -

~~A recurrence of the same extension of~~  
~~Miss Kasper's case.~~ An swelling of the nose  
favorable. and an expansion of the larynx of  
swelling. It was remarkable that in the  
yellow fever many people did not lose  
the relish for tobacco. -

generally

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Blindness fatal - voluntary tears favourable.

2 Deafness ~~tristis~~ sursum - bad - Deafness  
= less doubtful - good & bad - Dr Lind thinks  
rather favourable - also Thurlow. An exten-  
sion of hearing in persons long deaf. <sup>restoration</sup> MS misfor 2 hours before death.

3 Frigidity - Insensibility to cold, <sup>to the touch</sup> - blisters  
of bad. - but a sudden sores of the nostrils or  
~~body~~ <sup>the</sup> favourable - MS Bichley's case. ✓  
4 Indistinct speech bad - trembling tongue  
portends delirium - worse if attended with  
a redness of the nose. Insensibility to cold in in-  
flammation <sup>good</sup> after great desires for it. —  
Tongue.

The darker & drier the more danger. Distin-  
guish dryness from sleeping <sup>the</sup> mouth open,  
from which is occasioned by the disease. A tumor  
of the tongue, bad - - a loss of taste return of  
taste favourable, especially for coffee.  
Articles as coffee & tobacco good. - The  
swelling begins from the ~~sides~~ edges &  
tip upon a recovery. Dark color continues  
four or five <sup>days</sup> after a crisis. - It is said

not only

✓ This occurs in fevers ~~as~~ but in many  
Other diseases. It continued in ~~the case~~ 10  
months after the smallpox. -

that a smearing on the middle line of the tongue denotes a remission - also on the tips and but in a less degree. -

### Teeth

a visid humor cleaving to them - also a dryness of them bad - gnawing of them denotes delirium.

### Lips & Jaw

a hanging of the former & falling down of the latter bad. A Yawning is favourable <sup>also during the increasing stage.</sup> On throat - in the close of a fever bad - Creates good.

### Extremities.

Humors - Startings called subultus tem-  
- tinner - bad - coldness on the wrists  $D^o$ .  
- It is said Redness in hands & feet fatal. -

Coldness to the knees & Elbows - bad - one  
case of a recovery with it. Immobility  $ab^2$ :  
the crisis is favourable. ✓  
A chilly fit - on the advanced days of  
a slow fever favourable. -

+ a description of Urine a bad sign  
in the yellow fever and in the high  
degree of inflamm action of all fevers.

v black, & slimy bad. —

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Excretions -

Shows debility & stricture  
1 Urine - pale - dark colored bad - bloody  
worse - colored good - sediment better little  
difference in sediments - no sign of crisis in Rheumatism. +  
difference in sediments - can bounded circum-  
stances influence quality & quantity of Urine.  
Mr Peter's fact. Dittenhofer's. Crises often without  
sediment.

2 Hippocrates says derives many of his  
prognostics from the Stools. - Smell - consisten-  
cy & color. no smell - liguidity - <sup>every</sup> & separa-  
tion from natural color unfavourable.  
Hence the phrase "bone elevated & bone collapsed"  
- one into green wads of bile - ~~white fat~~  
<sup>with air - dark blue</sup> except <sup>the</sup> <sup>putrid</sup> ~~white~~ - white defect of  
bile - Smell in dysentery & bilious fever:  
- too long absence - favourable - a natural stool  
once a day - critical - a command of  
the Spincter - discovered in flatus Dr -  
Inconstant stools, & green discharge after  
inclination bad. - ~~These~~ worms

Excitations from the stomach.

Dark cold: bad - coffee cold & black do:

in the stools about the crisis favourable.  
There is a cautious sign: patients rising in low  
fever to a chair - Often brings on syncope  
& death. V

### Sweats

3 Partial & profuse lead - the last should be  
checked - Formerly looked for as a crisis of  
all fevers - is accidental & only useful  
after 5 or 7<sup>th</sup> day.  
<sup>under our yellow fever</sup>  
when they continue 24 hours in cont.  
fever & - a putrid taste - ~~bad~~ of the sweats  
bad - cadaverous smell <sup>as ditto.</sup> a mader  
favourable. ~~worse~~ good -  
Aesculus

4 more frequent in Hippocrates' time  
when no U.S. was used - many of his  
prognostics founded on them. In the groin  
& throat in pestilential fevers - <sup>sometimes</sup> salutary. -  
Irruptions in other parts - even part. mortification  
if early, but bad ~~if~~ by close of a long  
fever.  
Often favourable & Old Iruptions generally  
dry up in fevers - also issues - and even

v also a return of any old disorder.

v There is sometimes extraordinary in  
the occurrence of this symptom in the lowest  
state of debility, but I have heard of many  
instances of it about the crisis of fever. In  
the 3<sup>rd</sup> volume of Haller's <sup>of a man</sup> Bibliotheca Medi-  
cinae there is a case related <sup>in whom a</sup> priapism continued two hours after death,  
and Mohamed it is said confirmed the  
doctrine he taught respecting the venereal  
pleasures which awaited his followers  
by expiring with this part of his  
<sup>erect &</sup> body pointed towards heaven. I can  
easily conceive both facts to be true,  
for I shall say presently, that the  
same symptoms often attend the termin-  
ation of a fever in life & death. —

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Gonorrhœa: when they break out again favor-  
able. Blisters if bad healed - turning red - lec-  
-cuming painful - or running - very good.

Priscism <sup>a</sup> good <sup>lyn.</sup> - feel in the  
prison ship. ~~or~~ <sup>or</sup> ~~or~~ <sup>or</sup> ~~or~~ N

### Hemorrhages

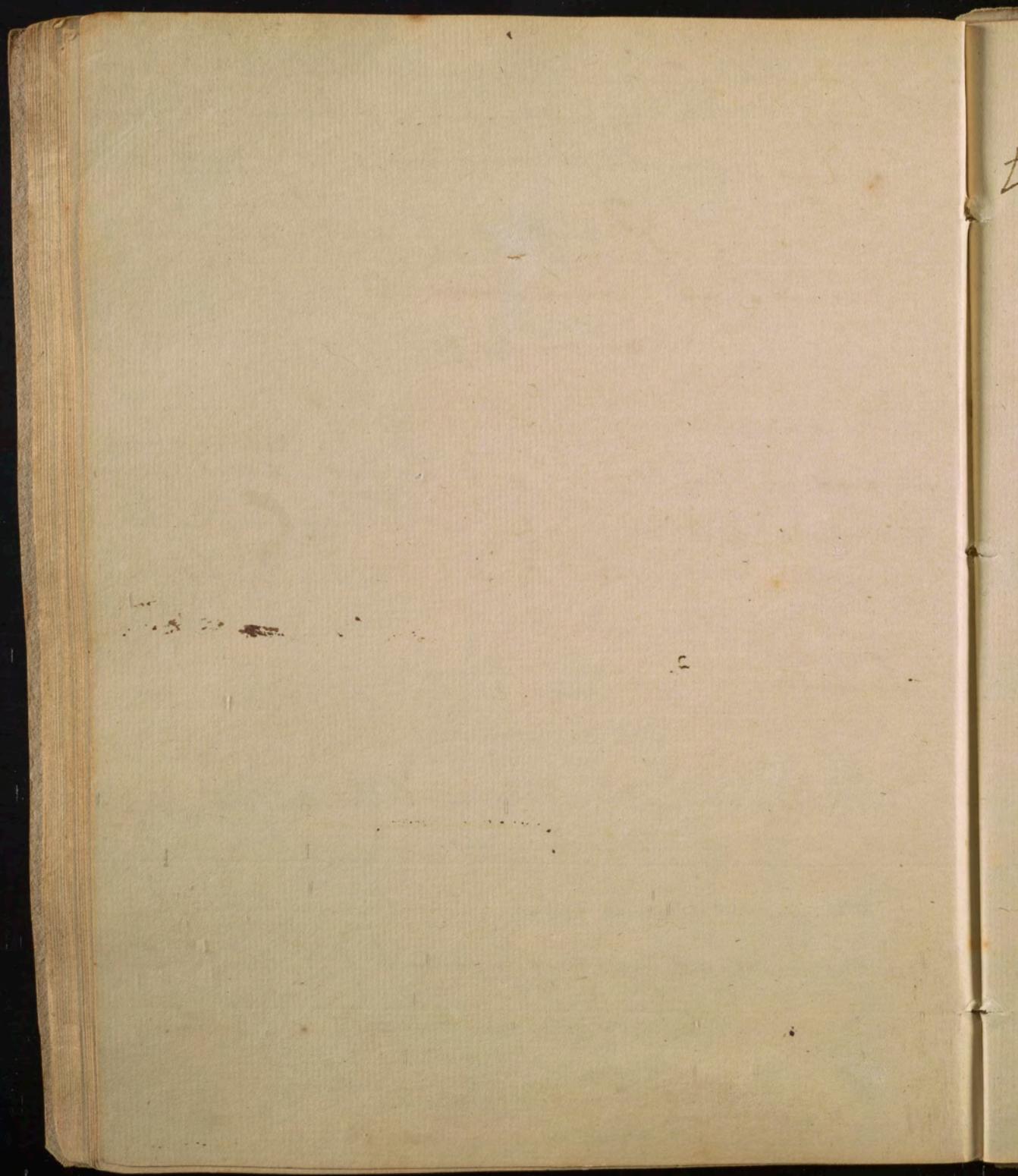
Lip common since the general close of U.S.  
- bad in the close of all fevers - <sup>Lip dangerous</sup> most from  
the kidneys & arms <sup>than lungs or nose</sup> - not so bad in the be-  
-gunning of fevers - common in the begin-  
ning of influenza. -

Soreness - good. —

### Contenance

The Hippocratic bad - what is it? It  
is "Sharp nose - hollow eyes - fallen temples -  
" cold contracted ears - lobes inverted - skin  
" of the forehead hard - stretched & dry - whole  
" face pale - bluish - livid - or a lead color."

- Resembling anæstomia. - bad.  
<sup>& from the</sup> Sullen look <sup>is natural</sup> Color. bad.



State of the mind

Silent delirium worst - w<sup>th</sup> laughter-bitter  
than digestion - firmness of mind favourable.  
good temper good in the beginning - initia-  
-ble good in the close - shows feeling to be  
notened - asking for things contrary to habits  
bad. - wit, or humor favourable & t

Breathing -

Alternately quick & slow bad - cold breath  
bad - a hollow sound in the breast or a  
pitious moan bad - Rattle ~~w<sup>th</sup>~~ fatal.  
~~Cold breath bad.~~ Swallowing.

Noise in swallowing bad - also only one  
or two Swallows at a time bad -

Reps. ~~laughing~~ - favourable. -

In the night or morning good - especially  
when refreshing - & a moist skin - ge-  
-nurally precedes or accompanies crisis.

Appetite.

Return of it good - especially for Antiphis

+ Especially of Snuff. Ad: Hess's case also Col:  
Davis for his daughter's music -

✓ and no wonder - for such is the debili-  
ty left in the system when all convulsive  
& irregular action is over that many patients  
like Gen<sup>c</sup> Wolfe expire in the arms of  
Victory. You may remember that  
I mentioned debility as one of the  
3 causes of death in a fever. The fact  
is taken notice of by Dr Jackson. I have  
seen it a hundred times. It should teach  
us to double our diligence in the use of  
stimuli about the time of the crisis of  
fever) -

Articles of it as Coffe & high seasoned food.  
when for unusual food - seldom favourable.  
when procured - ~~seldom~~ <sup>to be</sup> eaten - only  
tasted. The return of an old habit, or  
The return of <sup>old chronic pain or disease good.</sup>  
<sup>& certain</sup> Sleep & appetite the most  
favourable signs of returning health -  
that has been said on this subject

+ After all ~~no one sign to start from~~ there is a good deal <sup>of uncertainty in it.</sup>  
~~and mentioned~~ I have seen patients  
recover with <sup>bad</sup> all the ~~good~~, & die with  
all the <sup>good</sup> symptoms <sup>I have seen</sup> we have been mentioned.  
extremities ~~of the wrists~~ - too soon <sup>too</sup> -  
acute fever has deceived me. Comes on  
after a purging - Not only low pulse, but  
Absent pulse 36 hours & yet a recovery. A  
case of typhus on the 20<sup>th</sup> day in which  
the patient could neither see - hear -  
nor swallow - removed by glysters of  
madera wine 3*ij* - Ciper 3*sp* old *g*: 90  
every two hours. - Let us learn from  
these facts two things. - 1 not to prognosis.

To promise cures, and to predict the  
issue of acute diseases whether in life  
or death, are equally marks of quackery.  
There is  
It is no fever without danger, & no danger  
in a fever, so great, as not to end in a  
mortality. I always avoid, & shun inquiries.  
But if forced to give an answer it is al-  
ways. — "I have seen persons recover who  
were as bad ~~worse~~, & I have seen persons  
die who did not appear to be half so bad."

+ I shall conclude our lectures on fevers  
by remarking : 1 That there is often a  
great increase of fat after a fever. <sup>From</sup>  
a case of <sup>who was naturally corpulent</sup> recollect a lady in this city who had  
been confined 6 weeks with a low  
nervous fever & who came down stairs  
fatter than <sup>she</sup> was before her confinement.

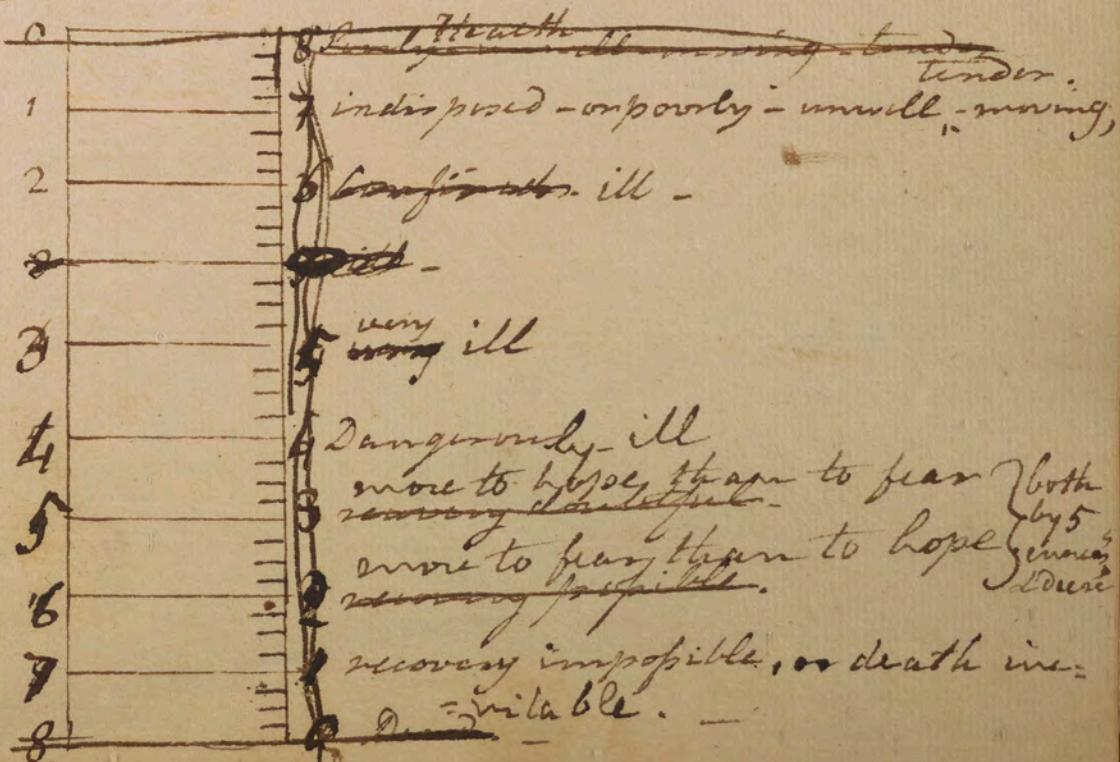
-ticate in acute Diseases. except we wish  
to gain a character for sagacity or skill by  
dubious predicting death in all cases. & <sup>be 2.</sup>  
never to give a patient over in a fever.

I have often lamented the want of  
precise terms to designate the <sup>different</sup> degrees of indis-  
position & danger. <sup>also</sup> Different terms to express  
the same degree in different Countries. E.g.  
"Unwell" & ~~poorly~~ <sup>is</sup> common words to  
express slight indisposition in Pennsylvania -  
"poorly" or "mighty poorly" in Maryland  
& Virginia - "runing" in New Engl? and  
"tradi" in Scotland. The same difference &  
ambiguity in the use of ~~many~~ other terms  
to denote higher degrees of indisposition. For  
this reason I have long wished for a  
scale <sup>2</sup> which should express these degrees with  
the same certainty & precision as the

her sick room. 2 Persons after fevers often  
acquire a fresh state of health & get rid  
of old chronic diseases. This is a curious  
fact in the Animal Economy, and may  
it may be remembered, for it is of ex-  
tensive application. It depends upon  
~~Stimuli of element~~<sup>Reactions</sup> - exercise upon the  
the action of Stimuli, <sup>&</sup> body, fresh or the  
accumulated excitability which I before  
observed to succeed the crisis of a fever, con-  
- testing it into more excitement was  
was before natural to the system. <sup>I shall</sup> ~~This~~ <sup>in</sup>  
hereafter mention so many facts of the  
same kind as to establish from them  
a new law or a general law in the  
System. Even Incontinence of Urine of 18 years  
standing was suspended by a fever - in fact by  
Dr Spence in 2<sup>d</sup> vol. of Epidemic book. Return  
of an old head ache by bilious fever. 3 The  
body is elongated, or grows long after a fever. This  
is obvious in intermitents, & Hydroceph: intermissions.

Degrees of heat & cold are marked on the scale of the thermometer. — This scale shall express danger only — & not pain. E.g.: A man may be very ill with a Rheumatism or Gravel — but in point of danger, his complaint will point at a very low degree of indisposition.

— To remedy this defect of precision, I have suggested the following ~~reinforced~~ to compose a scale. It consists of ~~100~~ degrees. Between each degree is fractions.



V we come now to local inflamm<sup>ns</sup> as they are called. They are 5. 1 <sup>Diphthongos</sup> membranes - as pleura peri-tonicum - periosteum - capsular ligament of joint &c 2 mucus membrane as nose - fauces - Larynx - 3 muscular fibre as Rheumatism & Gout.

4 cellular membrane - as Phlegmon - &  
5 skin as Erysipelas - They all depend on general causes - and are changed into each other. -

✓ Then the reason why most common & most severe in Barbados,  
most severe in Southern states & in minors.  
Robust people it is true have it, but only  
after great exertion - & not nearly so often as  
weakly people, with irritable or excitable  
arterial systems. - Willing describes  
pneumonitis 8 times epidemic in all  
seasons - when the F was never lower than  
76° generally after rain & cool days.

+ The pain in the side shows the  
whole system to be affected - for it most  
frequently arises from an affection of  
the intercostal muscles - hence the name  
of the pain - in inspiration - -

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✓ Pneumonia

If ~~you~~ further, we advance, the more  
I am satisfied that ~~all~~ <sup>diseases</sup> all depend upon a  
predisposing debility.

This debility occurs ~~co~~ with inconten-  
tible marks in all inflam<sup>n</sup>: fevers, &  
especially in Inflammation. here we find this  
disorder most frequent in weak habits, and after debilit<sup>y</sup>  
~~induces~~ <sup>the</sup> causes which induce it ~~indirectly~~  
<sup>great debility</sup> are, labor - great exercise ~~up to~~ to the degree  
of fatigue <sup>and</sup> and excess in eating & drinking -  
with <sup>cause</sup> ~~these~~ <sup>is directly</sup> debilitating  
~~the cause which does~~ <sup>it</sup> ~~causes~~ generally  
co-operates viz: Cold. The pain we feel from  
breathing very cold air is from its debilit<sup>y</sup> action on the lungs.  
These causes produce their effects chief-  
primarily upon the external surface of  
the body. - ~~that~~ I call every part external  
which is exposed to the action of the external  
air. - ~~that~~ of course I include the lungs  
& throat. - +

The body being previously debilitated

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✓ I found this formerly - 1 From Pneumonies  
occurring only in the Spring, or in a warm  
spell of weather in winter. 2 From their  
being ~~scarcely~~ known in Sweden & Lapland & in  
this Country in a uniformly cold winter.  
✓ This is proved by the difficulty & ~~pain~~ ~~with which we breath in the open air on~~  
~~a cold day.~~

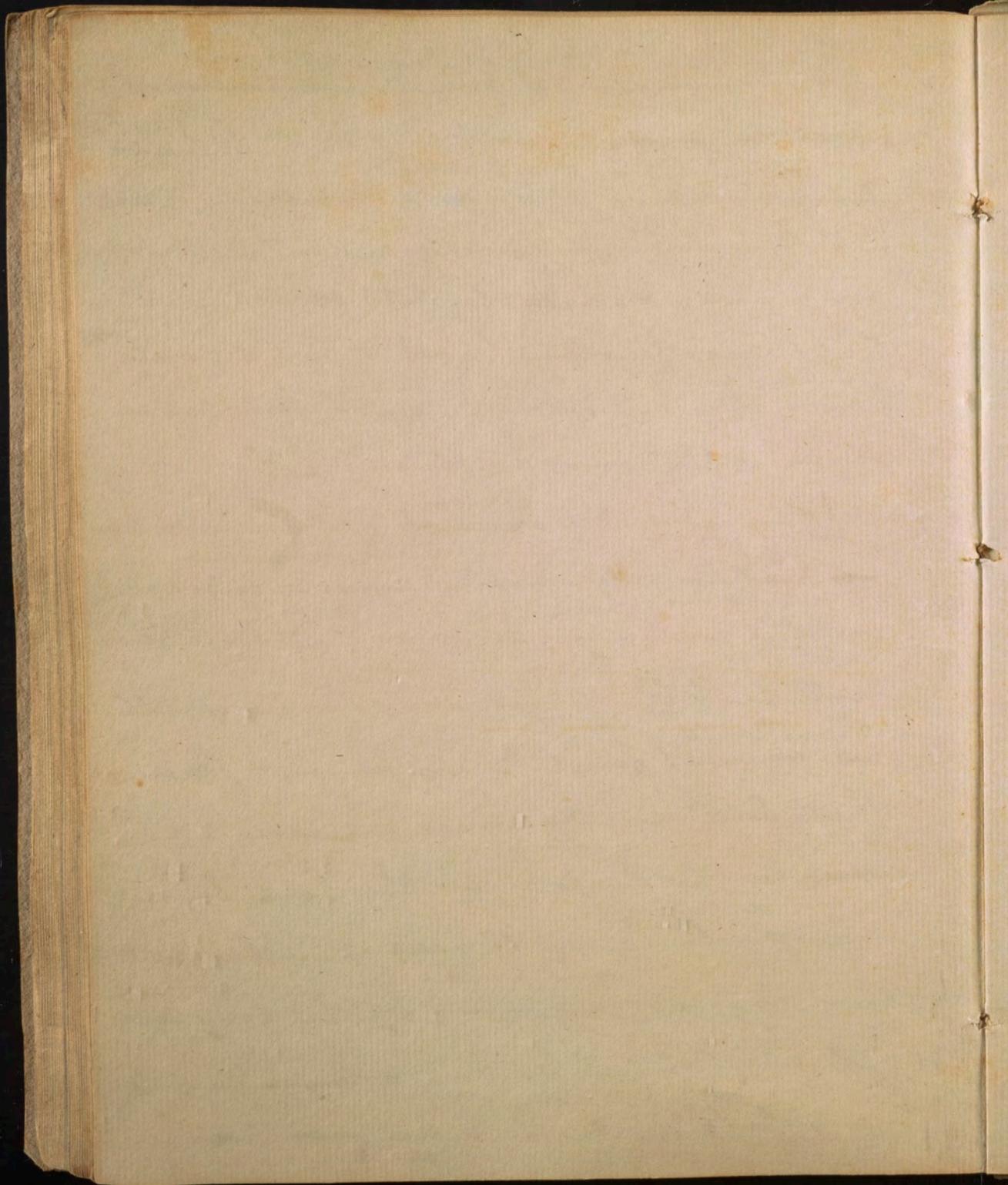
3 From their making their first attack  
in a warm room - a warm bed - or  
after the body had been heated to ~~it~~ by  
violent exercise while it was exposed to  
~~the~~ <sup>cold</sup> Air. From these facts we may learn  
to connect a common, but erroneous  
phrase viz: catching cold. When we  
contract an <sup>in this way</sup> inflam'g fever, it will  
be more proper for ~~the most part~~  
to say, we catch a heat.

29: by Cold      b'nt on<sup>125</sup> by some exciting cause,  
a disease is excited by one of two causes.

~~1 Heat, or 2 Cold.~~ The most common is Heat.

Cold <sup>in</sup> induces debility  
Debility always produces excitability. Heat  
is a stimulus - and when applied to the body  
is a weak & excitable state produces Action.  
The lungs partake most of this debility -  
hence they are soonest excited into action,  
or in other words, <sup>into</sup> inflamm: - V

[Thus far our <sup>Theory</sup> basis is plain - But is  
heat the only exciting cause of inflam:<sup>n</sup>?  
on the contrary - do we not often see it ex-  
cited by Cold - ? yes we do. - How shall  
we account for it ? as follows. I promise  
that cold never produces increased action  
except in the lungs unless they have been  
previously exposed to heat. The lungs  
then are first debilitated by the long ap-  
plication of cold to them perhaps during  
a whole winter - a few ~~more~~ warmer



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days occurs in ~~the Spring~~. The excitability of the lungs is increased by the heat of these days - but their debility continues the same. A cold day succeeds to these warm days - but the coldness of this day is relative only. To the debilitated & highly excited lungs it is warm, and by its stimulus produces increased action, or inflammation. - To illustrate my meaning let us suppose a body to apparently frozen to death but into this now. what remedies shall we use to revive it? - why cold water, ~~or application of snow or ice~~ - For cold as this <sup>water</sup> ~~body~~ <sup>is</sup>, they are warmer than the apparently dead body before us, - and altho' ~~it~~ <sup>they</sup> would be debilitating to ~~our~~ bodies whose temperature is so much above the temperature of the cold water - ~~in our~~ <sup>on</sup> snow, yet to the frozen body before us whose temperature is below them ~~they are~~ <sup>it is</sup> warm, and of course gently stimulating. -

appearance of the

V - It is remarkable that the symptoms  
of Inflammation are much influenced by  
VS. — The early use of this remedy in  
some cases prevents them altogether — while  
in other cases it produces them by relaxing  
the vessels of the lungs, & thereby removing  
those effusions which produce pain &  
cough. — It is from the effects of VS in  
the former cases, that I formed the  
opinion, I formerly delivered that  
there is a pure idiopathic inflamm.  
Fever without topical affection. —

I hope gent: we are now out of the wildern-  
es. If the Solution of the cause of inflam<sup>n</sup>: is  
satisfactory - we have passed the pons asinorum,  
and our theory will stand every difficulty  
that it will <sup>meet</sup> with hereafter. I -

From what has been said - it follows  
that Pneumony is a disease of the whole  
System - and that the lungs are affected in  
a secondary manner only, & that too in  
consequence of their being the weakest part  
of the widely extended surface of the body.  
That this is really the case, I infer from  
the symptoms of it - not appearing for several  
hours, & sometimes days after the  
inflamm' pnce is formed, & the patient is  
confined to his bed. - V

great pains were taken to prove  
formerly a difference between Pleurisy &  
Pneumony. Now one disease - from  
one cause - and it has one seat - & requires  
the same remedies. -

v of the system

They are now included in the generic name  
of *Pneumonia*. - Dr Cullen defines "A pain  
"in any part of the breast - difficult re-  
spiration - Cough - & fever". - Dr Cullen makes  
two species. viz: *Pneumonia* & *pleurisy*. -

*Pleurisy* - I shall <sup>first</sup> mention the variety  
in the symptoms - <sup>in all</sup> ~~and then~~ <sup>of pneumonia</sup>  
~~cases~~ and then divide them into 3 species, or rather

1 The pain when in the breast is obtuse -

in the sides acute. The breast includes

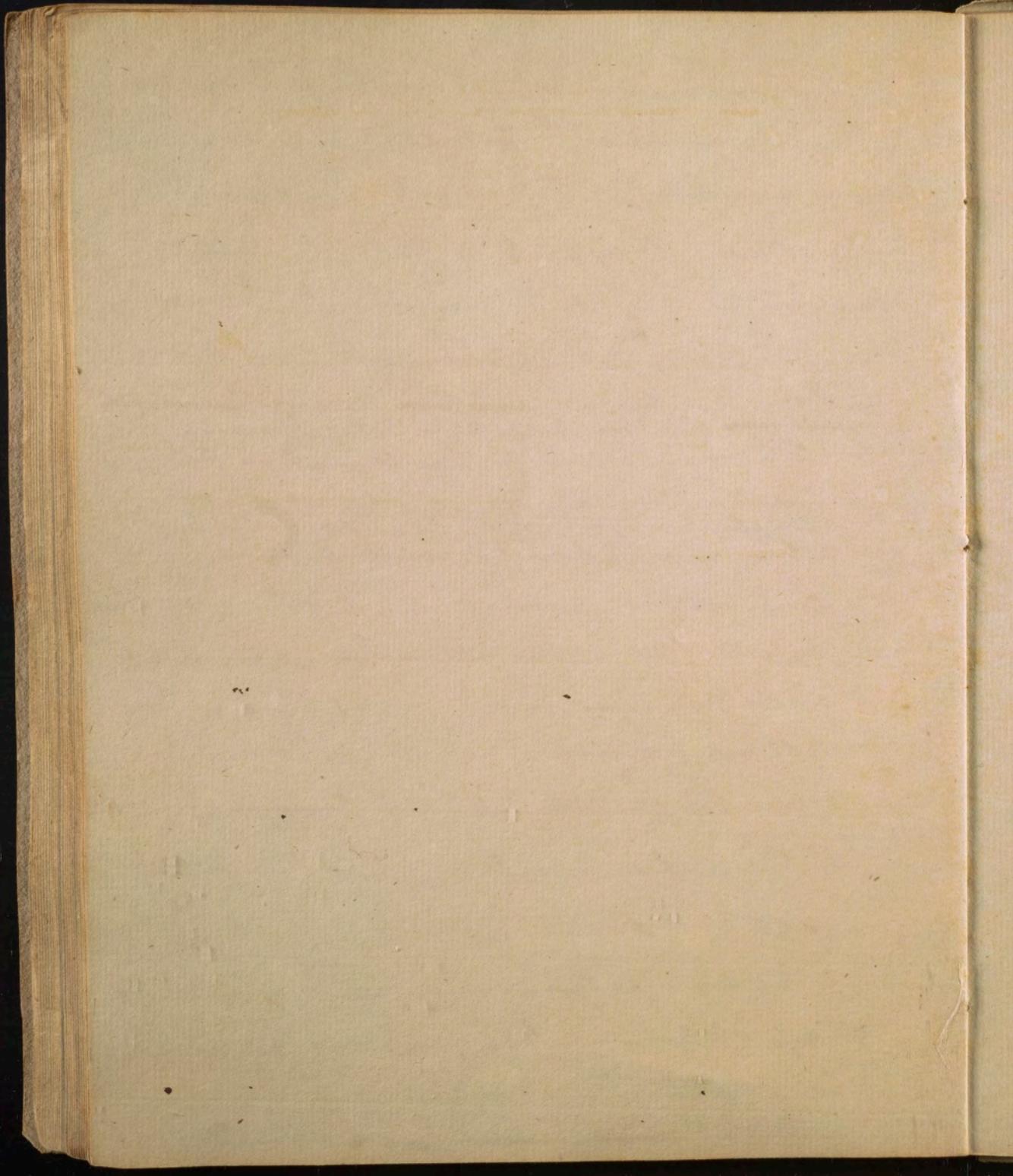
Shoulder - & extends to the lowest part of Diaphragm.

2 The respiration is most difficult in  
inspiration - patient cannot lie - on the  
affected side - sometimes or he cannot  
move himself in bed, or if seated in a  
sitting posture, cannot lie down. -

3 The Cough is hoarse - or bloody.

4 The pulse - is full & hard - or full &  
soft - or small & soft. -

5 The fever is generally attended with ex-  
-cuses of action - but there are cases in  
which there is a defect, and even symp-  
-toms of <sup>of pneumonia</sup> great debility or



typhus mictior.

In treating of the cure of pneumonia,  
I am obliged to divide it into 1 Pneumonia  
vera - 2 pneumonia rotosa. & 3 pneumonia  
typhoides - or - attended with typhus mictior. -

1 Pneumonia vera - symptoms - "Obtuse  
pain in the breast - or acute in the side.  
- difficult respiration - hard <sup>quick</sup> pulse - and  
great heat - and <sup>painful</sup> cough, & with  
sputum - moist - or bloody expectoration"

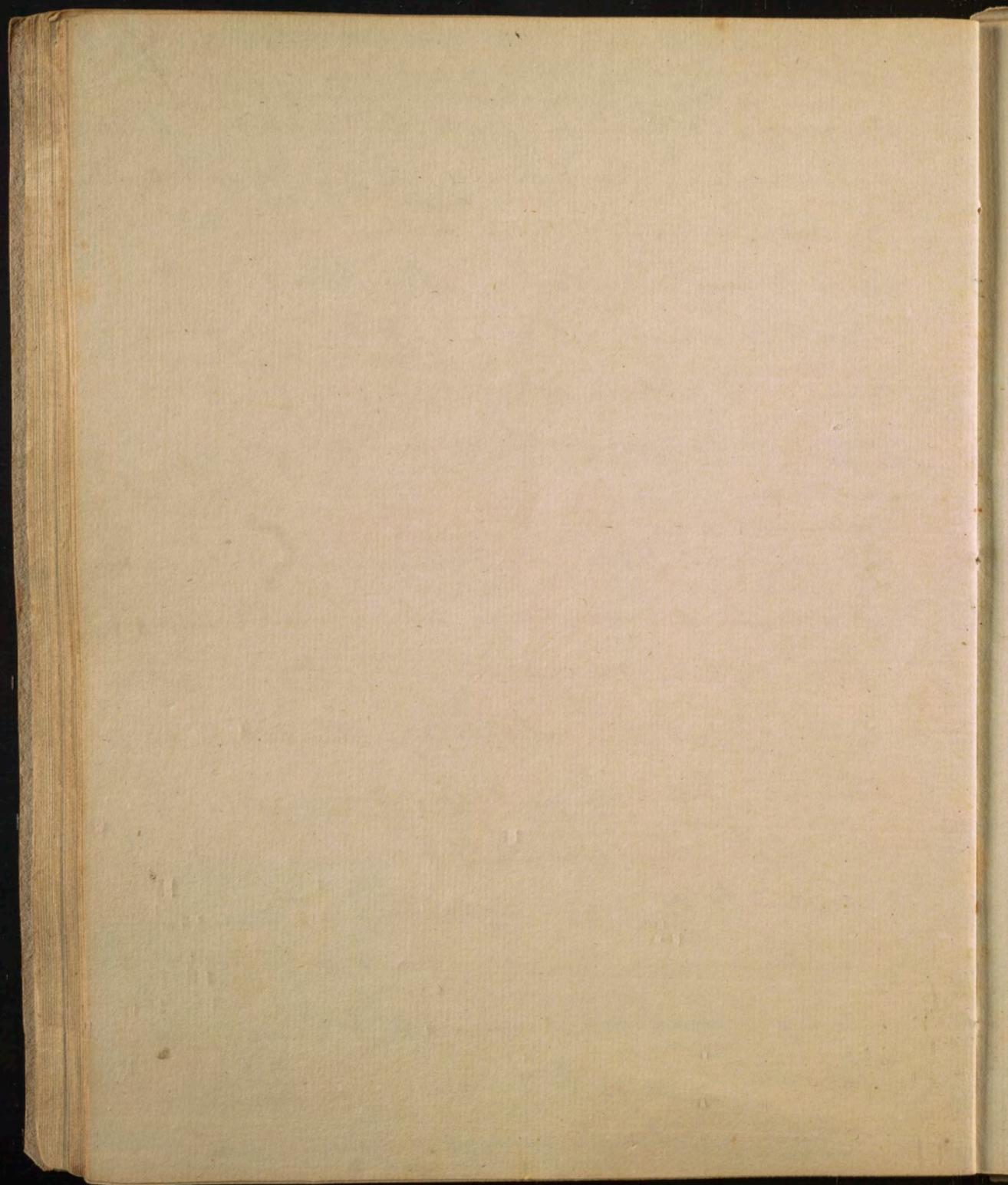
The Remedies are - all those which were  
formerly mentioned for inflamm<sup>y</sup> fevers  
<sup>in the degree formerly mentioned.</sup>  
except Cold. I shall briefly repeat them.

1 Cospious Bleeding. Done once 140 ounces  
& once 104 in 4 days in Col Hartley.  
in all from one patient in five days.

I have frequently bled 6 and 7 - and twice  
12. 14 times in the ordinary duration of  
the disease & always with success. Dr  
Cullen prefers it on the affected side. It  
may be used on the 5<sup>th</sup> or even 7<sup>th</sup> or

+ Among other advantages of copious  
bleeding - it ~~soon~~ terminates the disease  
without cough or expectoration, and  
efficaciously prevents the foundation being  
laid for pulmonary consumption. -

went to the 14<sup>th</sup> 130 & no sign of suppuration  
a later day if hard pulse attends & I have had  
-tion. It does not check suppuration.  
Occasion to torment not bleeding so - but  
never - never too much in this disease. -  
In ~~so~~<sup>you flid</sup> alarming cases, throw aside all re-  
-gard to <sup>your own</sup> reputation. The life of your patient  
should be your first object - & tho' you may  
now & then lose both - yet in the course of  
your lives, you will reap the fruits of your  
skill and integrity. - (Dr. Hartley's case. also Dr. Cullen's.)  
2 Liniment purges and Clysters.  
3 neutral salts with Antimonials so as  
to excrete a mucus - also such a mache-  
rot - made pleasant with liquorice. -  
4 Blisters. In what stage shall we apply  
them? In every stage. Immediately  
after VS: - they are safe & proper - when  
applied to the part affected. - Stimulates  
pulse during the crisis of action to be felt.  
- They moreover evacuate & thereby lessen  
tension - pain - & action. - In the close, if  
defeat of action occurs, they gently



stimulate & excite it.

5 Demulcents drinks - such as flaxseed - and  
bran tea & Barley water with figs or raisins.

6 moist & warm vapor inhaled into the  
lungs - from simple water. All impreg-  
-nations ~~but~~<sup>^</sup> except Vinegar unnecessary. & often hurtful.

- This is ~~best~~ most pro-  
-per about the 5<sup>th</sup> day when ~~the~~ opposition  
is great and expectoration difficult. This

vapor by its warmth stimulates the lungs  
& excites them to discharge the matted <sup>ch.</sup>

<sup>This matter is called Serum.</sup>

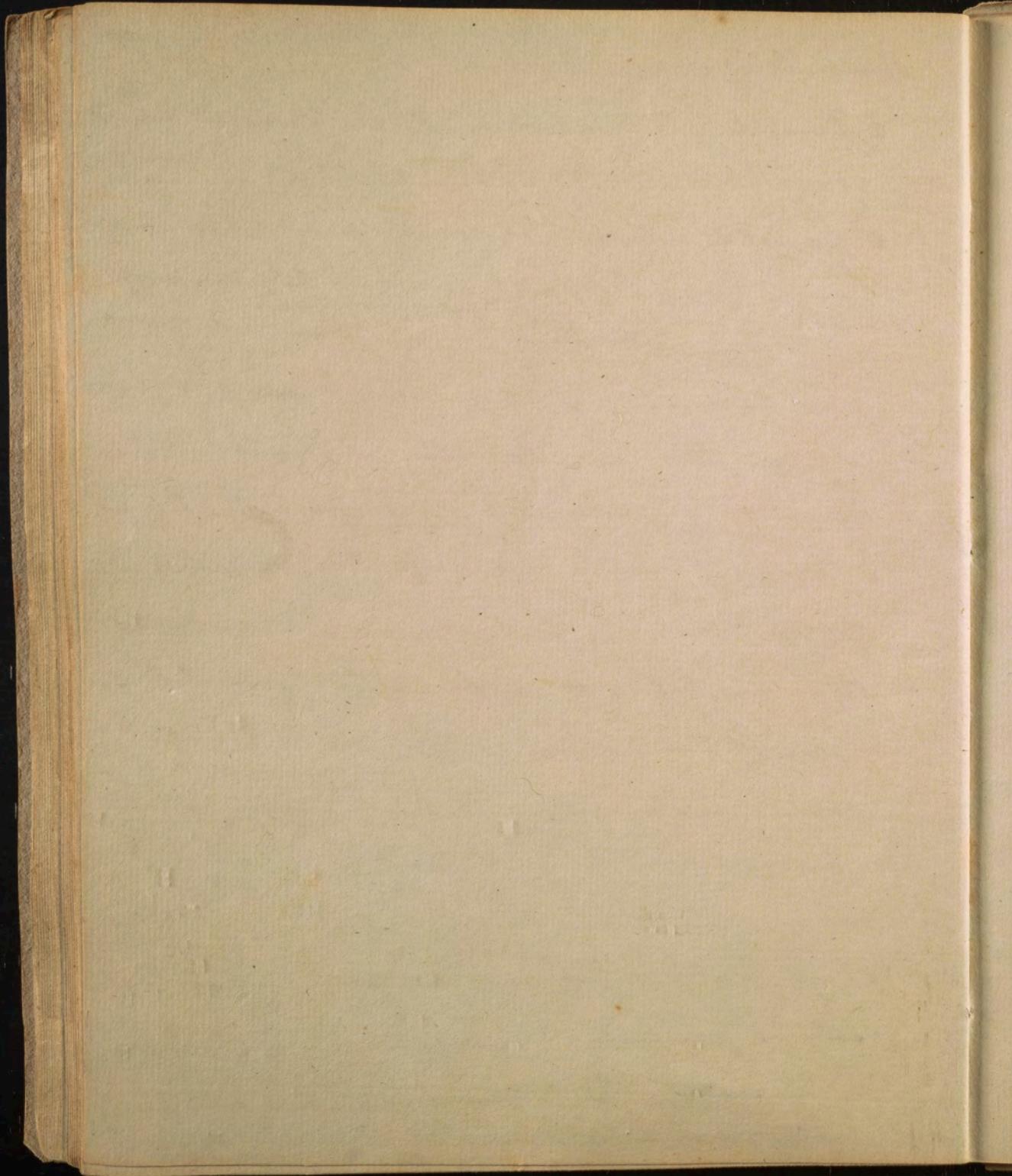
oppes them. - But how do we reconcile  
this, with the explanation formerly gi-

=ven of the action of cold on the lungs? If  
<sup>in any case,</sup> cold is a stimulus to the lungs - why

not employ it here instead of heat? I

answer its stimulus is confined to one  
stage only of the disease ~~now~~, when deli-

city is greatest - i.e. before action is begun  
in the lungs, & when the lungs are highly  
impregnated, [if I may be allowed to say - ]



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with excitability. In the present stage when warmth is indicated, the excitability is nearly wanting from the lungs, <sup>so that</sup> ~~and~~ the relative stimulus of cold ~~is~~ falls below the sensibility of the skin and instead of exciting, would only act as an indirect stimulus, & thereby increase their debility. — They are now in the ~~the~~ same state that the system is in when an inflam<sup>y</sup>, or yellow fever ends in typhus — and hence the necessity of a change of the medicine required to relieve them] For the same reason that warm vapor is proper to open & discharge the breast,

7 Volatile Alkali is highly proper to promote expectoration by stimulating & exerting the lungs. q<sup>r</sup> v a q<sup>rd</sup> Syrup of horseradish may be given to answer the same intention. Now made. — from Dr Cullen.

✓ except it be before expectation is  
come on, but for the most part ~~the most~~  
part the -

Are opiates proper in this species? By no means in the beginning - But in the progress of the disease - when <sup>the</sup> Cough becomes very troublesome especially <sup>at night</sup> by which means the body is exposed by rising, & turning in bed to fresh cold, & to the lungs to fresh irritation from coughing.

Is cold air proper in the beginning of this disorder? no - <sup>and for not only because it is sometimes the exciting cause in the way that has been mentioned, but because the inflam<sup>n</sup>: in the lungs even in the beginning is of the asthmatic kind - it is connected with debility, altho' in every other part of the body it is of the fthenic kind.</sup>

Pneumony - we see then <sup>frequently</sup> it depends upon mixed action - Except in every part of the arterial system - ~~but~~ except the lungs. For the same reason that cold shd. be avoided in <sup>great</sup> the beginning, heat shd. be avoided likewise. It is stimulating

V I confine this only to Pneumony. In  
that Inflamm<sup>n</sup> of the lungs which occurs  
in Measles, and the small pox a much  
colder temperature of air may be applied  
to the lungs with Safety & Advantage, as  
in these two diseases there is no predisposing debility.

+ This disease is apt to recur. ~~on Friday afternoon~~  
~~and of 24<sup>th</sup> the fifth - Dr W. Lowman 28 times - Alive~~  
at 67 but phthisical - fits violent or obtrusive  
occurred in evening or full - he had good health in  
the intervals. —

# Dr Grise says he found the pulse in  
some cases imperceptible in Pneumony,  
but that it rose with affection.

produce 134

& tends to increase indirect debility - when moderate, it removes it. It never exceed 60°.

As pottery among all the means of taking down the tone of the system, formerly mentioned, none - of more consequence than Setting up. The heat of the bed increases the action of the arterial system. In setting up a caution - before the fire.

Sometimes Debility follows copious V.S. - here Windle

### Pneumonia notata

"Pain in the breast, or side - difficult in respiration - patient can not lie on either or only on one side, - or cannot lie down at all - no cough - pulse sometimes hard & more frequently soft & full, accompanied with pyrexia." The last symptom viz: pyrexia distinguishes it from Asthma.

Its ~~proximate~~ cause is ~~effused~~ effusion of ~~action in the lungs~~ from effusion of blood, or serum in the lungs. This is fully ascertained not only by its producing, but & remote causes, but by the

Sometimes very silly - especially After the muscles,  
but no relief from it. How shall we reconcile  
V.S. with the debility ~~of~~<sup>the</sup> defect of action w.  
which occurs in this species? - 1. Easiness. 1. Defect in  
partial - in every other part of the system,  
there is excess - & even in the lungs, excess  
in the beginning. 2. The <sup>option</sup> between Solids &  
fluids destroyed. The fluids in excess - the  
solids debilitated - V.S. restores the natural  
ratio, & restores equable circulation.

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numerous dissections of Morgagni - -

Its predisposing causes are whatever der-  
- bilitates the system - long application - or  
alternate application of heat & cold - inter-  
-mission - gout - intermitting - or nervous  
fevers - measles - & sometimes small pox.

Its exciting causes ~~heat & cold~~ <sup>the same as Vera.</sup> -

It differs from the Vera in attacking  
less robust habits, and being accompanied with  
less inflammatory action. Old people often die  
with it. There is moreover in this species  
more frequently <sup>& consumptive</sup> ~~an~~ effusion of blood, - in the former <sup>viz: Vera</sup> of  
serum. It attacks suddenly, & oftentimes in night.

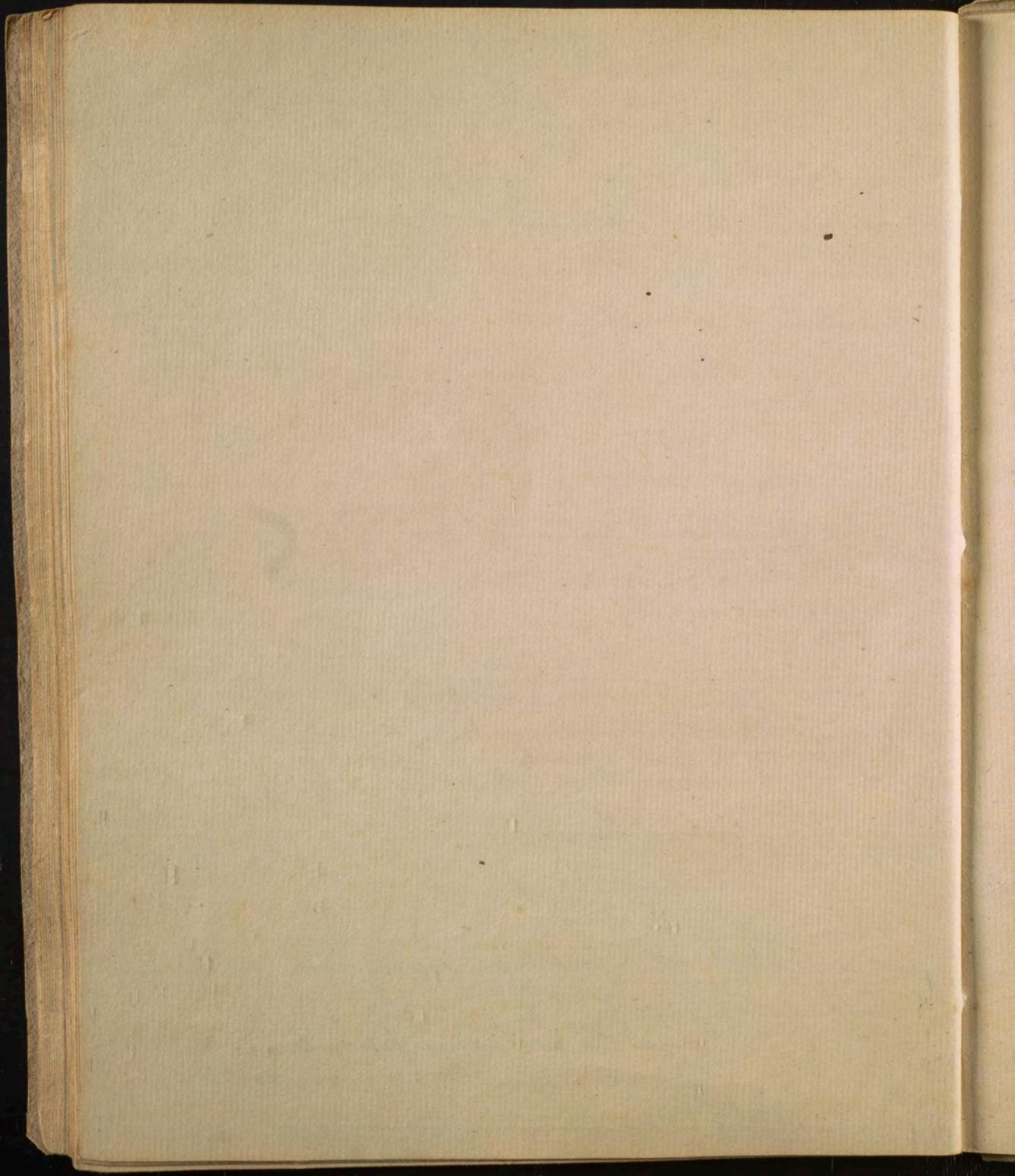
From the suddenness with which it attacks  
& the same of its cause - viz: effusion of blood or serum  
I have taken the liberty to call it the Cys-  
phey of the lungs.

Cure

1 Cyspus Bluding. Siree in my own

case near 344 - in Dr Helmholtz XXXV  
here we act as in cysoplexy. XXXV  
in 24 hours. Blood dense - seldom very.

2 Blisters to the side or breast.



3 warm Vapor res? into the lungs. -

4 sudorificum.

5 Vol. Alkali -

6 Stimulating drinks - mustard whey.

7 Opium - I have given it & taken it immediately after V.S. with advantage. -

Cold air to be avoided. - Domicilient self - down meadow - goes off without a cough.

### Pneumonia typhodes.

" Pain - so in the sides or breast - difficult respiration - humid cough - sometimes bloody expect? - sometimes neither - pulse small - a little hard - but soon soft and weak - accoups? with fever? -

This its proximate cause is small except, but great defect of action. Supposed to depend on ~~Contagious~~ <sup>human</sup> or marsh effluvia.

- It is possible it ~~do~~ is accompanied <sup>the</sup> in the fall. The fulminant pleurisy of the Southern States, is this disease. - Often

V It generally comes on with a Vomiting.  
Sometimes green matter is discharged,  
and in the close highly fetid bilious stools.  
It <sup>Sometimes</sup> ~~often~~ ends in a tedious typhus.  
I have seldom seen it a pleurisy come on  
with Vomiting & was not acute - dangerous  
or fatal. —

St Vibius 137

attended w<sup>th</sup> vomiting & terminates with  
hicups on the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> day. — Jen Lee  
died with it. — It occurs in the Spring when  
no exhalation has taken place. I have  
seen it twice in the Spring. Huxham  
describes it likewise in Spring & winter.

— It is sometimes accompanied with an eructa-  
-tions or milky eruptions. They  
- have describes pimples about the shoul-  
- ders with it. — Petechiae have likewise  
in some cases attended it. It is very com-  
mon in Sweden & Russia. also in Southern States.  
Like the last it gives chiefly debi-

- titated habits, especially — by intermitting  
fever. Blood drawn coagulates very dif-  
- ferent from the two last — It is covered  
with a thin liquid scum which adheres  
to the sides of the ~~the~~ bowl. Below it  
is a humor, like molasses which ~~flows~~  
upon moving the bowl, but which is  
confined by the scum of inflam-

✓ Dr Chalmers forbids Os. in all autumnal pneumonies - & cures them by sweating. But these are diff<sup>r</sup> from the Syphodes, - they are the infirm<sup>r</sup> fever, with inflam<sup>r</sup> symptoms. Dr China who has practised physic near 50 years in Somerset County Princip<sup>r</sup> Ann declares that he never saw a true pleurisy - all Syphodes. Sometimes after the blood has ~~been~~ appeared discolored, such symptoms occur as to indicate Os. again. This done in Mr McElroy of Maryland - & his blood very sify. — State of the system th<sup>r</sup>, govern.

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rust, which covers it, by adhering to the  
bowel. —

It is a dangerous disorder & requires both  
skill & vigilance.

Cure.

1 ~~hemorrhaging~~ Is Bleeding unnecessary or proper to  
begin it? The disease generally comes on  
with so many symptoms of Sthenic infl.  
<sup>sometimes</sup> that it is not known till blood has been  
drawn. The appearance of the blood th.<sup>d</sup>:  
deter from a 2<sup>nd</sup> bleeding & the prevalence  
of it in a neighbouring should forbid it  
Altogether, Unless hardness ~~be~~ is considerable in  
the pulse & the pain & difficulty of bear-

-ing greats - ~~Dilatation~~ <sup>be</sup> V

2 Erysites - especially in the autumn: 3 Blisters.  
4 Skinplants. (a) wine whey. (b) Sypen-

-taria. (c) Vol. Alk. & (d) Opium.

(e) warm vapor. (f) Bark - given w.  
~~to~~ <sup>th</sup> ~~done down~~ <sup>the</sup>

~~Blisters~~ Sucks in McCoigs case <sup>1789</sup> at major

Moore after partial cold sweat had come on.  
Often given in <sup>th</sup> Sucks in Delaware & Maryland  
in this disease gave it twice this year 1792-3  
in Hines's & most Wright's cases.

V Three termination of topical inflam<sup>er</sup> -  
resolution - suppuration - & gangrene.

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The ~~termination~~<sup>Danger to be apprehended</sup> in all the 3 species  
is from the violence of fever - difficulty of  
breathing - partial wreaths - dryness of cough in  
the sera - shifting of the pain & delirium.  
A turgescence & redness of the face - lead  
most common in the notha - this &  
the typhloides are most dangerous.

the pneumonia & particularly  
Sometimes ~~has~~ the Vera terminates in  
suppuration producing  
Abscess or bronchia, or Empyema. The first in  
the lungs - the 2<sup>nd</sup> between the lungs & pleura  
in the cavity of the thorax. - generally from a rupture.  
The signs of them are - "no remission before the  
14 day - or signs of resolution with a suspended &  
expectoration; - difficulty of lying in a horizontal  
position, or on both sides, - shivering, or chilly  
fits - the pulse becomes quicker, - softer, - & some-  
times fuller, - the pain ceases - but cough  
& dyspnea increase with fever & or heat  
every night". These marks from Dr. Allen. all  
confirmed by my own observations. To this  
I can add swelling in one leg or thigh. London 13.

Thurs Gent: have I delivered  
you my theory of fever and  
a method of treating it in  
all its different states founded  
upon that theory. Some of  
you have been told that  
this theory is to be found in  
Tessier's medical histories  
& reflections, & in one of the  
ancient Physicians. I have  
carefully searched Tessier  
and find ~~the~~ only two sentences  
that could have been intended  
to so as to ~~apply~~<sup>apply</sup> to the  
subject in question. In treat-  
ing of the dilatation of the  
heart, he says "that in

new understandings. we expect to send  
you a copy of our proceedings by the first  
vessel that sails for London.

We submit it to your consideration  
whether a representation of all the friends  
of the Africans in Great Britain  
in their present & more bright  
~~with your government~~ in promising an  
abolition of the Slave trade than the  
abolition of slavery and  
abolition of single individuals

abstention of the slave made than the  
societies and individuals ~~had~~  
had exhibitions of single n individuals ~~had~~  
have histories had with your power:

"irritable habits, an  
irregularity of in the  
circulation is produced  
~~by~~ <sup>the</sup> fever". But is this  
irregularity in the action  
of the action of muscular  
fibres of the Astorius, or  
is it a ~~convulsion~~ <sup>and</sup>  
- lagons in every respect  
to a convulsion in the  
nervous system? The  
2<sup>nd</sup> passage is as follows  
"many phenomena  
in the symptoms & can  
be best point out a  
~~as~~ <sup>as</sup> a somnolent affection  
or ~~disorder~~ <sup>disordered</sup> action of the  
extreme blood vessels

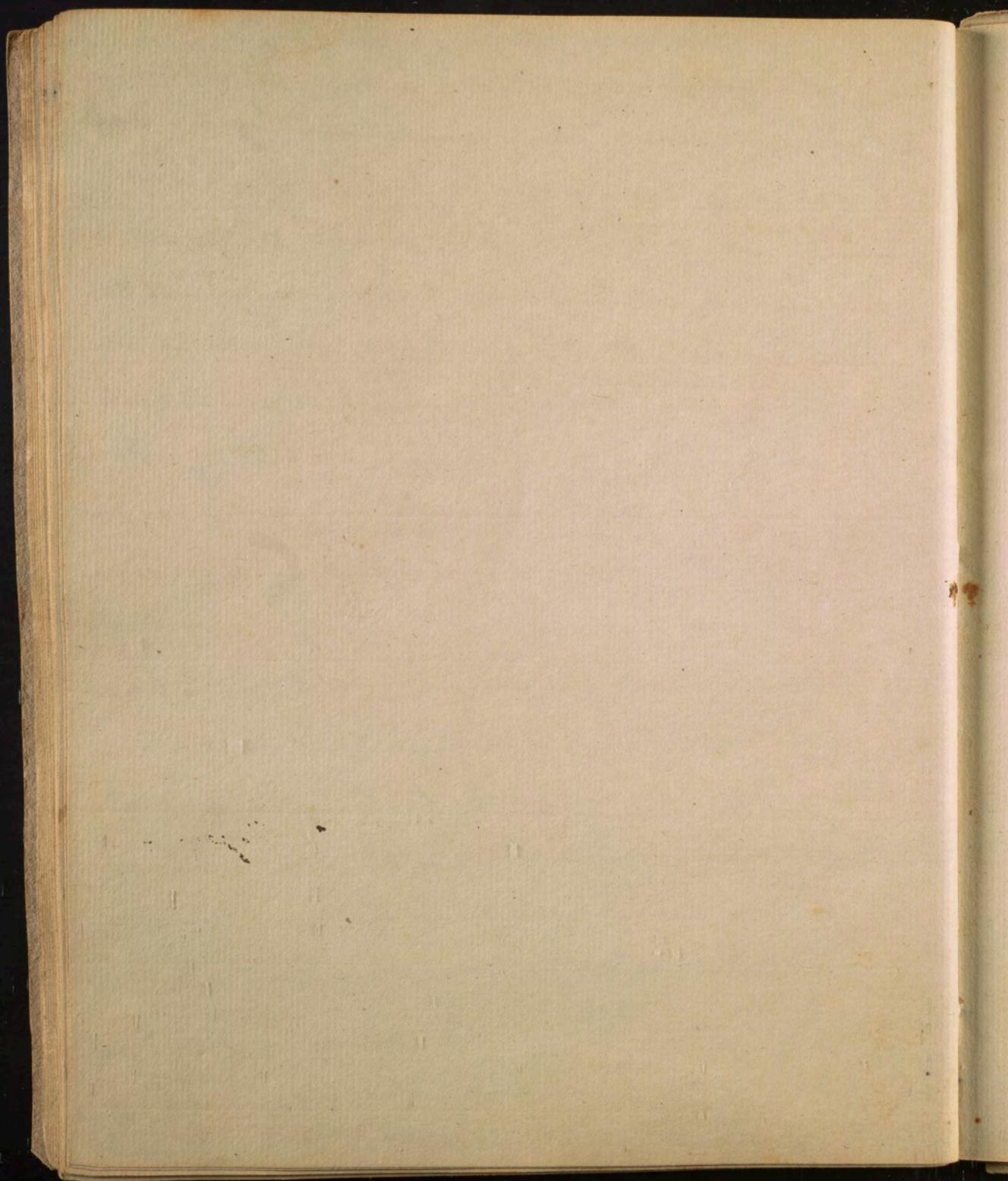
as the real cause of fever".

Is this a conviction of the fibres of the whole cerebral system? By no means; it is D'Allem's proximate cause of fever in other words.

I have not read all but few of the ancient writers <sup>except</sup> besides Hippocrates & Celsius, but have consulted them often, & have carefully examined <sup>the full</sup> history of their opinions in the histories of medicine, & have found no one idea, or word that would have suggested the theory of fever I have delivered. Is it <sup>that</sup> part of the inscription above I have therefore I believe to be as false in the latter as I have found it to be in the former quotation.

+ In Vol. 11<sup>th</sup> of medical commentaries  
cases are related of tubercles being  
found in the lungs - when no cough  
had preceded. —

It is seldom or perhaps never possible to check a tendency to Abscess, when completely began. It  
 It breaks of itself sometimes, & patients recover when not of consumptive habits, or when not  
 debilitated by its long duration. In malignant -  
 Capt Lawrence & Dr Franklin's - & Jos: Montgomery,  
 cases. - <sup>The matter is</sup> generally accompanied by a bad smell.  
 Van Swieten's directions for breaking the it - I have  
 not tried them. Much often continues for  
 months or years without breaking, & ends in  
 death ~~now~~ by destroying the lungs. Sometimes  
 produces death in its rupture, as in Phillips;  
 boy. Sometimes occurs without cough as  
 in Phillips boy & miss Lovley. She ~~was~~ was  
 seized <sup>th</sup> w: pain in her side &c. I bled her frequently  
 & cured her. It returned - she was afraid of  
 Dr S: & sent for another physician - he hu-  
 - mored her till the effusion ended <sup>in</sup>  
 Obsec - from this time no <sup>+</sup> cough, nor  
 even quick pulse, till a few weeks



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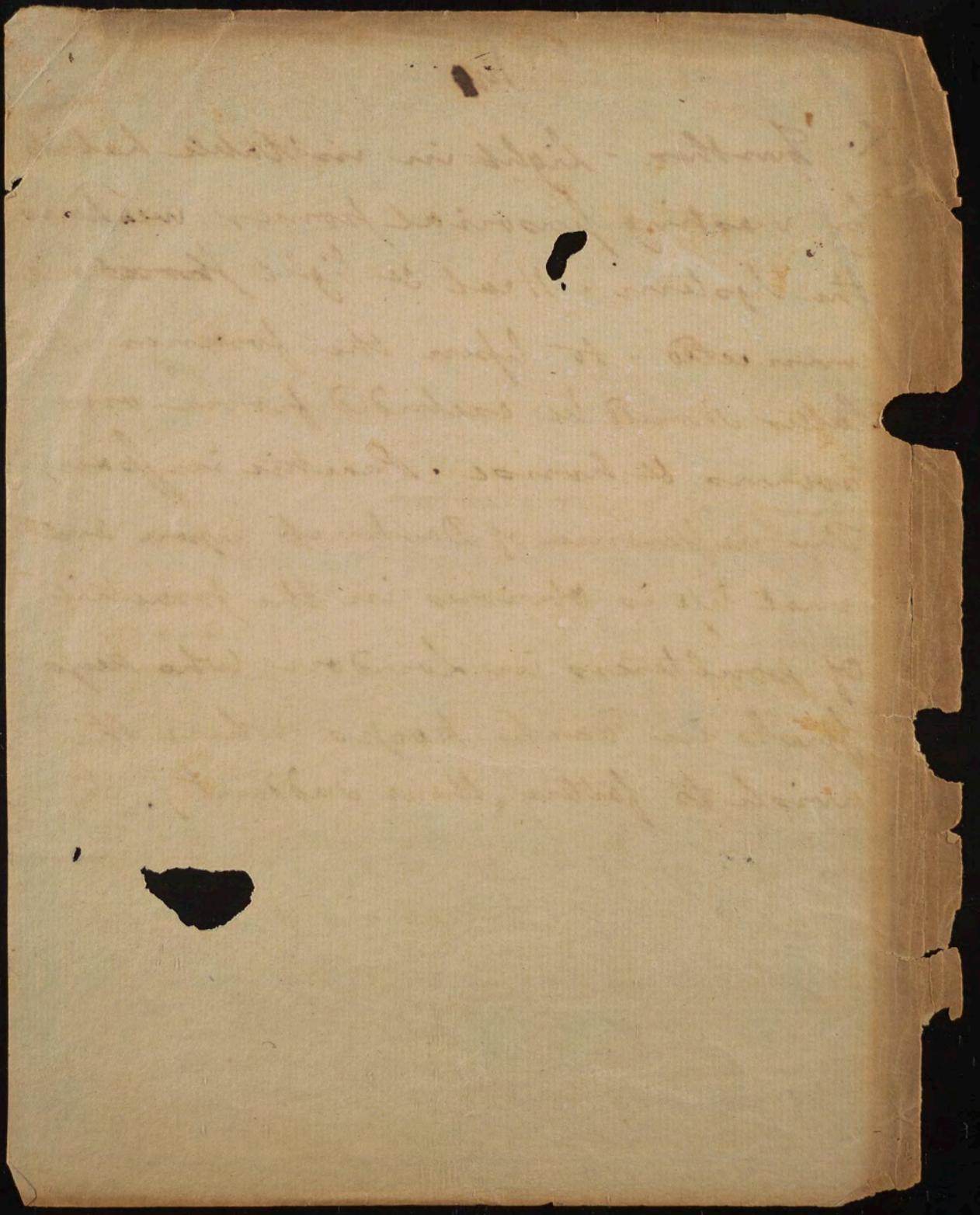
complained of great pains in her lower limbs &  
before death - ~~she~~ could lie only on one side. From  
this symptom only, & from the preceding knowledge  
I had - of her constitution & disease I ventured  
to declare if she had an Abscess in her lungs.  
She died, & I was called upon to open her. I wished  
to avoid it - but it was impossible - & found  
One side of the lungs sound - But the side on  
which the pain had been seated, ~~was~~ had a fact  
which cont'd. ~~of~~ of matter which had consumed  
all that side of the lungs.

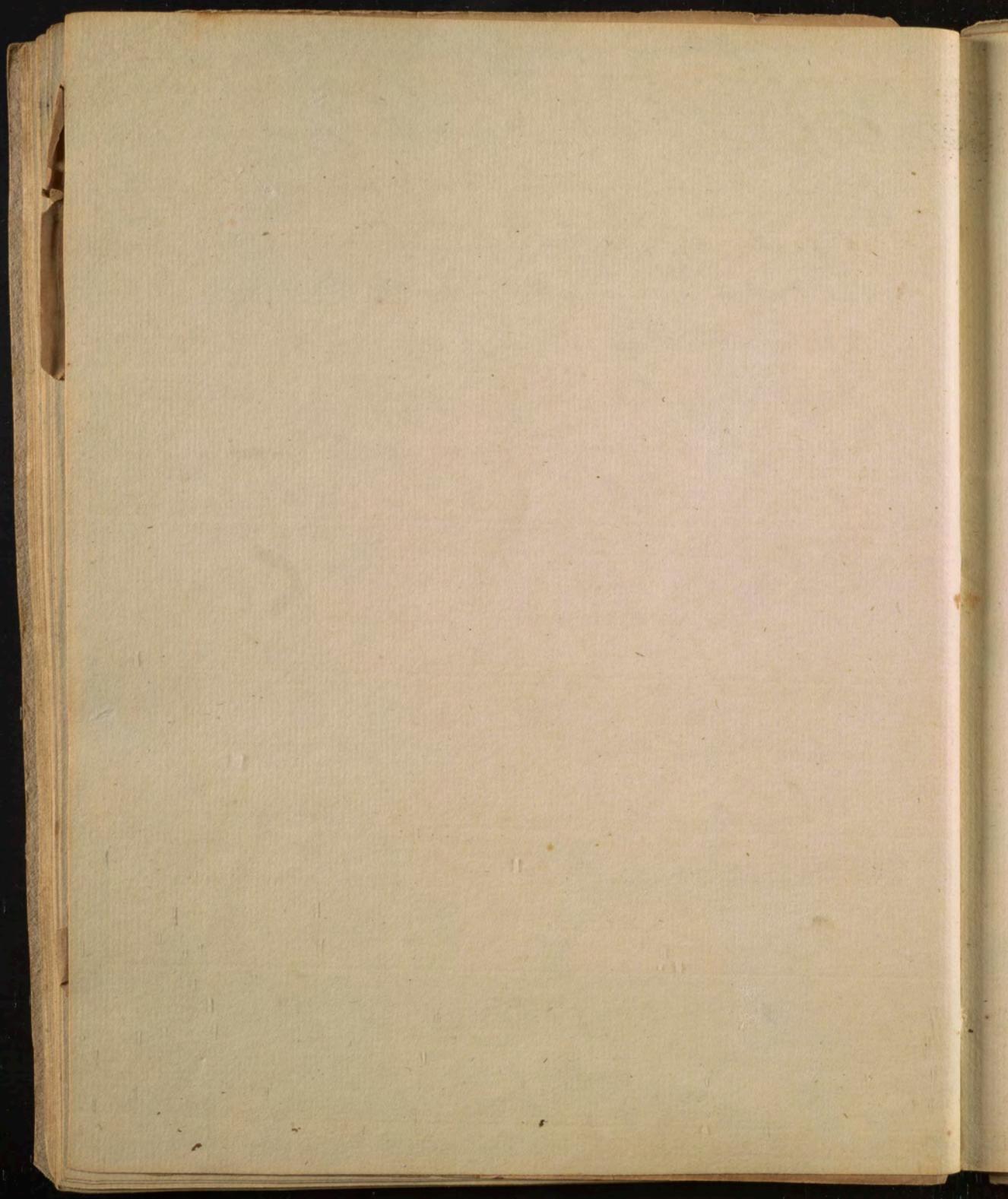
Hydrothorax - deprecated by Dr Brown,  
to deter from copious Vol. - It probably  
never saw an American pulmonist.

Lung-sima - cured by Operation -  
in Russia.  
a person cured by a wound in a duel &  
Dr Hunter's idea of a puncture into the  
lungs in an Abscess of the lungs.

X. Further - Light in irritable habits  
by wasting provisional power weakens  
the system, ~~but~~ but light & light ~~for~~<sup>for</sup> are  
connected - to leave the former, the  
latter should be excluded from our  
rooms & houses. Practice in sparing.

~~that disposes it to voluptuousness.~~  
The influence of Darkness upon ani-  
mal life is obvious in the practice  
of poulters in London who <sup>always</sup> keep  
fowls in dark coops where they  
wish to fatten them suddenly. The  
exclusion of light lessens the ~~consumption~~<sup>cessation</sup>  
of excitability, and favours the growth  
of the animal. = p: 141





or COLD.

Catarrh - called also Influenza -  
 " a preternatural exertion from the nose -  
 fauces & Bronchii accomp'd with cough - or sneezing  
 & fever".

Its proximate cause is expt. of action  
 in the Sepals of the nose - fauces, & bronchii  
 from the <sup>absolute</sup> stimulus of heat, or the <sup>relative</sup> ~~similitude~~  
~~kinship~~ <sup>of cold</sup>, or from Contagion.

Its predisposing causes are the same as  
 pneumonia - but in a greater degree. The  
 Indians have pneumonia, but never Catarrh  
 from heat or cold. The more the system is  
 debilitated the more disposed it is to receive this  
 disorder from the changes in the air.

The most frequent source of Catarrh is  
 & Contagion. Books of medicine abound with  
 histories of this disease being epidemic in Europe  
 from the year 1323 to the year 1784. It is to  
 be lamented that we have no records of its  
 visits to America. I have only been able  
 to find out that it was epidemic here in  
 1733. 1749. 1761, 1771-2 - and 1789. - I

+ see old Epidemic book.

✓ Strange! Caiilians say that in the state  
of nature "the sight of a man, <sup>is</sup> was the  
signal of battle". - There we see even in  
Society - the intercourse of Strangers is the  
signal of disease. - The natural & moral  
world here both declare the truth of the words  
of the poet that "<sup>"</sup>the greatest foe to man - is man".  
D Young.

perfectly remembers it in 1761. & 1771-2. Its appearance in America is taken notice in <sup>by</sup> Dr Gilchrist, - it appeared the year afterwards in Britain & in many other parts of Europe. - It is the most universal epidemic <sup>to which</sup> the human body is exposed - probably from little danger attending it, it is avoided.

what or from whence is the origin of this contagion? - fact from St Hilda. - Is it produced in this manner by the crew of strangers in different countries? Dr Blane's facts upon this subject are curious. Fevers were often excited by mixing even healthy crews. The sickness in the American Army in 1776 probably from this cause. not so in 1775 when they were composed only of men of one country at Cambridge. Different of diet, & manners may give such a difference of perspiration or breath as to produce a stimulus suff. to excite fever or Catarrh. Breath of the <sup>4 perspiration</sup>

V and 2<sup>nd</sup>: If it was in the air why does  
not a whole city or country take it at  
once - it generally requires 6 weeks to  
pass thro' a large town. It is taken in  
inspiration by the breath.

Greenlanders who live on whale oil so offensive  
that strangers are driven from their society by  
them, especially from their Churches where  
these matters are most confid.

It has been supposed to be generated by  
a peculiar constitution of the Air. But  
this is absurd - for it appears in all every  
season & every kind of weather. In 1679 it  
was preceded by wet weather in London. This  
appears from the histories of the disease by  
Tydenham - Threlkell - Hillary & Ruttledge  
from some facts preserved of it in this coun-  
try. Read history of it in 1771-2. - & com-  
pare it with the mild - dry & agreeable wea-  
ther which preceded the Catarrh in 1789.

I refer you to Dr Cullen for general history. I

shall give history of it in Philad. in 1789.

The latter end of Aug<sup>t</sup><sup>o</sup> was marked with  
several cool days. & on the 1st at 66 - and  
fins became agreeable. The month of

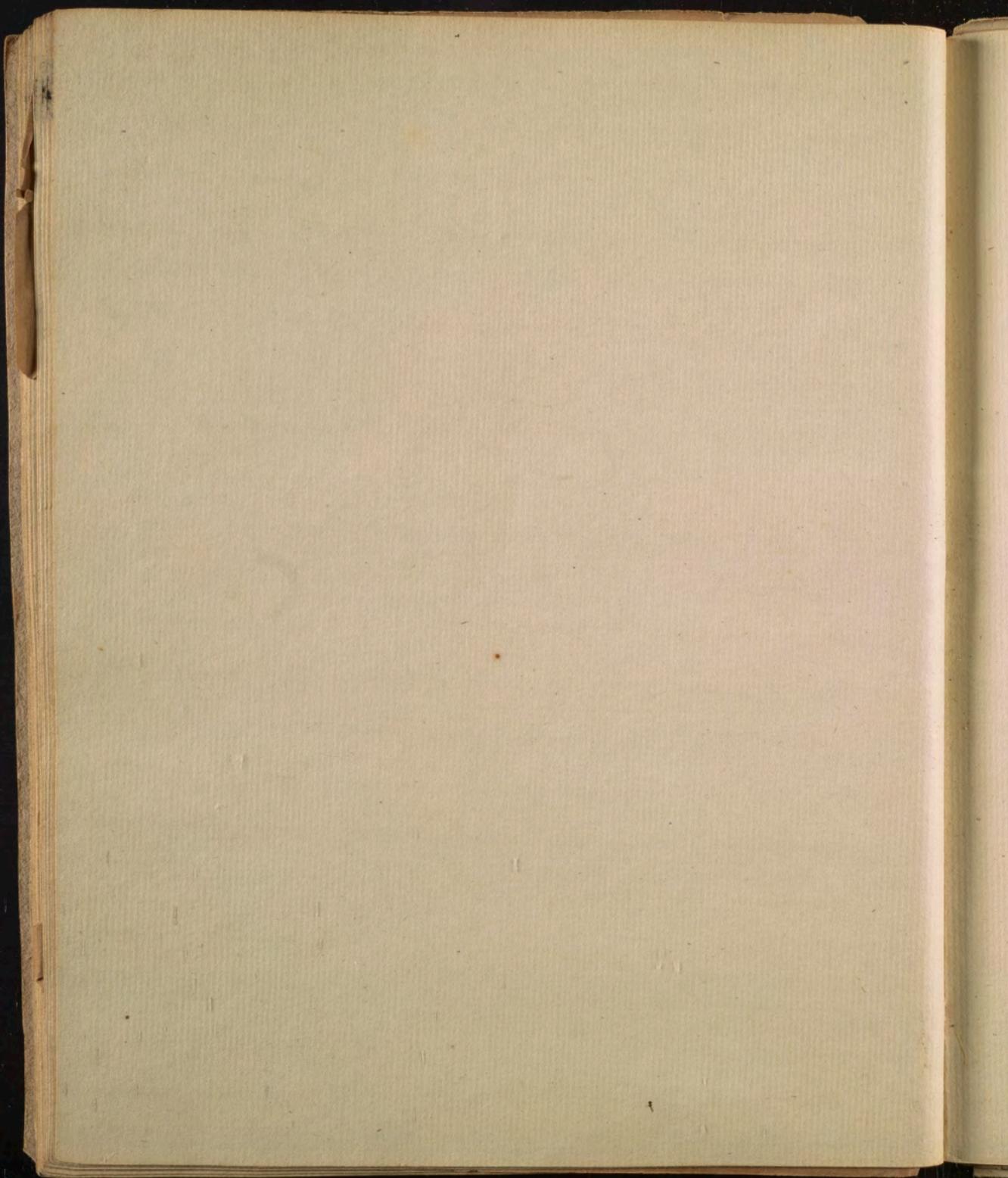
V many complained of great itching in the  
eye <sup>tids</sup> beds - in some they were swelled - and  
in most others there was opthalmia - and  
in <sup>many</sup> ~~all~~ an effusion of water from the eyes.

In many it came on with sore throat & hoarseness,  
which continued in some instances thro' the  
whole disease.

145 no rain for 6 weeks.

Sept was dry - cool & pleasant; In the beginning of Octob<sup>r</sup> this disease was sent from New York by the delegates & members of the Episcopal Convention to this city from New-York. How it came there I don't yet know. Its <sup>general</sup> symptoms were - headache - chills & fever. - In the Head

acute pain especially in the eyeballs - and between them. Abscusses in three cases in the frontal sinus discharged thro' the nose. Great pain in <sup>the inside of</sup> one or both ears - & deafness & several abscesses from them. running 50 times a day & running from the nose so hard as to inflame the nose & upper lips into such a manner as to induce ~~the~~ <sup>swelling -</sup> sores & scabs in many people. In some the nose dropped blood - in others discharged streams <sup>In most obstructed, so as under</sup> of it to the quantity of 320 in one case. breathing thro' it difficult. In some a defect of taste - in others a bad taste which cont'd this the whole disease. In some a want of appetite - in others it was natural. In some a lump was felt in the mouth

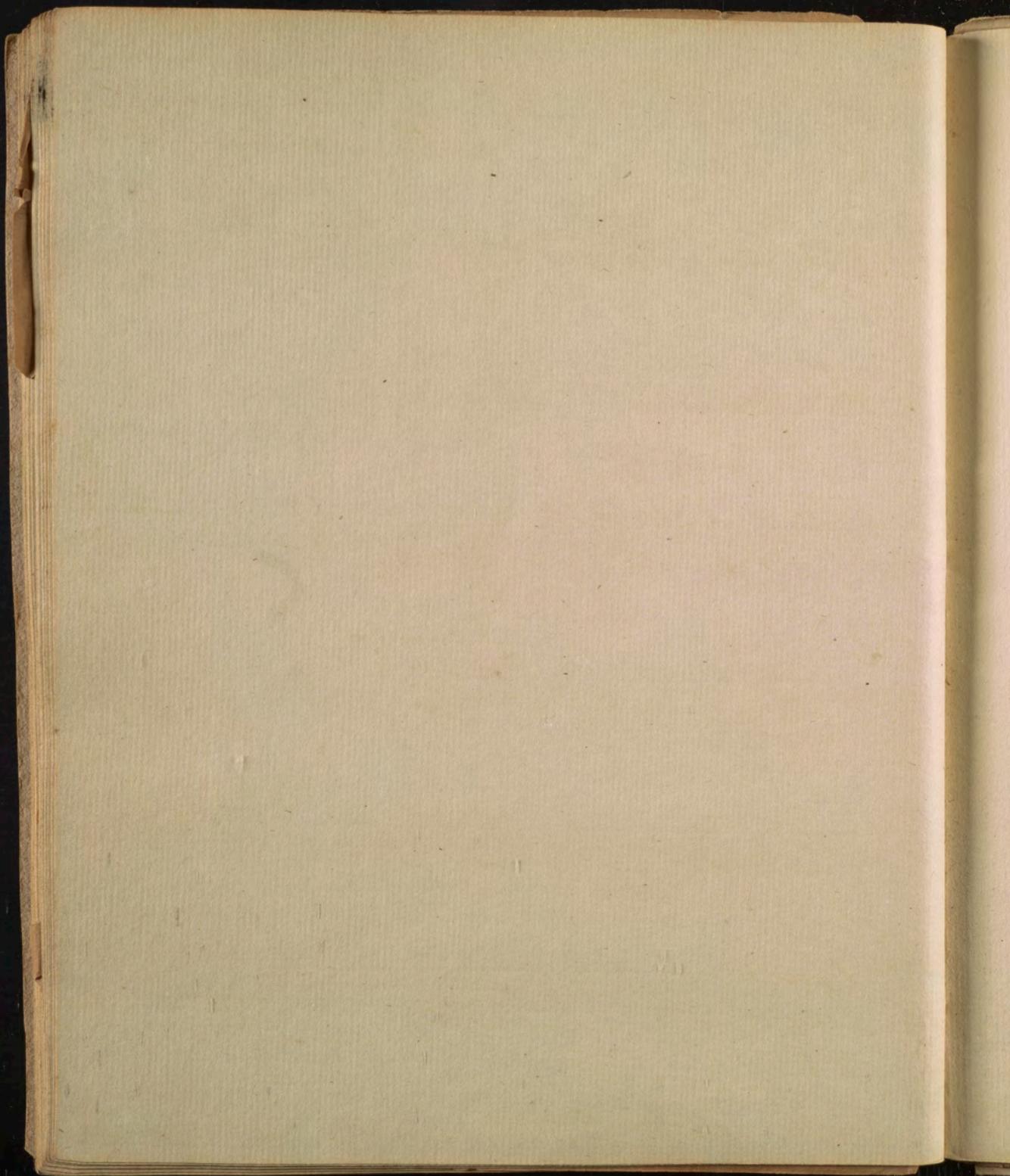


as if it had been inflamed by holding pepper in it. Some had swelled jaws, & many complaints of the tooth aches. I saw one case attended <sup>th</sup> w. coma.

In the Breast. many complained of Dyspnea - <sup>some</sup> a few of pains in the sides and breast - a cough was universal - sometimes it alternated with the affections of the head before described - sometimes it preceded - & sometimes followed them. This cough was painful - & in some instances convulsive, like the Chin cough. One or two died with it. many spit blood with it. I saw cases in whom the disease seemed to affect the trachea chiefly. In these there was great difficulty of breathing - & in <sup>one</sup> ~~some~~ case

Aphonia. I heard of one case in which it produced laryngeal tracheitis. The fatal cases were generally attended with pneumonia & other

The Stomach was in some instances affected with nausea - & vomiting, but this was far from being an universal symptom. -



I met with four cases in which the disease fell upon the bowels & went off with a diarrhoea. In general they were costive or regular.

The limbs were affected with such acute pain as to be mistaken for the Rheumatism or break bone fever. The pains were most severe in the back, & thighs.

Profuse sweats appeared in many over part the whole body in the beginning, but without giving any relief. I saw it <sup>terminate</sup> in mild <sup>exposure</sup> in one case, & heard of 3 similar ones. The pulse was ~~so~~ for <sup>some</sup> time & too quick, but seldom full, in many - but in a great majority it was <sup>much</sup> weak & soft. -

The urine as in all fevers.

The fever had evident remissions. It seldom continued severe above 3, or 4 days. But the cough & many other troublesome symptoms often continued two or three weeks.

In a few this fever ran on to a tedious & dangerous typhus.

In several cases it was nymph?

+ many ~~women~~<sup>women</sup> ~~suffered~~<sup>suffered</sup> ~~abortion~~<sup>abortion</sup>.  
~~abortion~~<sup>happened</sup> ~~among them~~

& the smell of tar & tobacco did not preserve  
the persons who worked in them from  
the contagion, nor were other diseases  
a security ag<sup>t</sup>: it. It insinuated itself into  
sick chambers, by <sup>means</sup> nurses - physicians or  
some ~~is~~ infected member of the family,  
& blended itself with every species of  
chronic complaint.

+ Persons who worked in the open air along  
shore had it worse than those who worked in  
doors - In Vaughan. A body of surveyors had  
it very bad in the woods - this exposed them  
to that kind of life which burdens the body. They  
caught it from a hunter who caught it from  
the inhabitants.

Out of 35 inmates only 3 took the  
disorder in the hospital - all the rest of the  
house had it.

He had it in Philad<sup>la</sup> - afterwards in New York  
& then again in Philad<sup>la</sup>.

with empiriculators, or followed with military exactions.

It affected ~~most~~ Adults of both sexes + and young people tho' not so generally above 8 years old. Few young children had it. Persons not only had it who had had it in 1761 - last in Thetford & in Europe - but many took it a 2<sup>nd</sup> time. Whether from cold, or fresh Contagion, I cannot determine. The second attack was sometimes lighter, but sometimes heavier than the first. It generally affected those persons who had changed 7. places. + as many thousand people had it who were not confined to their houses, but transacted business as usual. A perpetual Coughing was to be heard in the Streets. - & market places. Buying & Selling was rendered tedious by the coughing of the countryman & citizen who sat in the market places, & It rendered divine service scarcely intelligible in the churches.

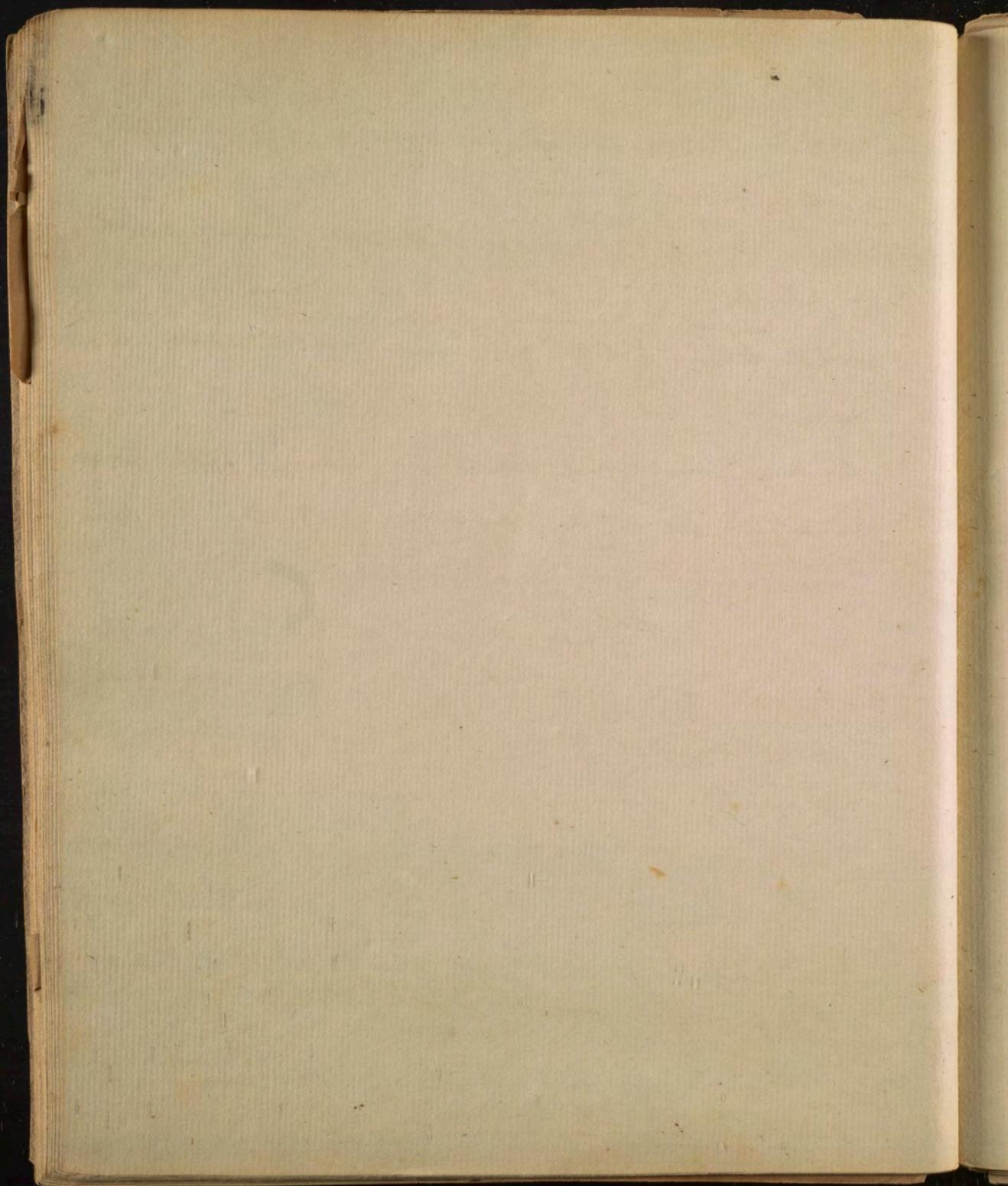
A few persons who were exposed to the Contagion escaped it, & some had it so lightly as ~~resists~~ scarcely to be sensible of it. Of the persons who were confined

✓ It proved fatal only to old people, & to persons  
previously debilitated with other diseases especially  
hard drinking &  
consumptive complaints. It cut the last thread  
of the life of the late Dr Morgan, [and it depaved me  
a most amiable female patient]  
of a patient who had been preserved by Art  
for several years in a consumption, and  
whose conversation constantly discerned  
so much patience - resignation - & <sup>sight</sup> good sense that  
I shall <sup>I believe</sup> seldom hear the name of the  
Name of the Influenza as long as I live <sup>without</sup>  
feeling a respect and affection for her memory.]  
- It proved more fatal in the Southern states  
consisted of many young people & parts of whole  
families. [Those who died here - died <sup>th</sup>:  
pneumonia notta.] But it helped some <sup>weakly</sup> people.  
Bishop Lovett cured & Mrs Collins  
helped by it. - It ended in asthma in  
Dr. Harrison - Rev'd Mr Murray - and  
Mr Benet who died cons - also 3 consump-  
tive patients in the next year.

to their houses, not a  $\frac{1}{4}$  part kept their bed.

The contagion was not confined wholly to the human species. It affected two cats - two bronze dogs - & one horse within the circle of my observations. The one of the dogs disturbed his master so much with his cough that the dogs took  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gr<sup>ds</sup> & every night <sup>which</sup> perfectly composed him. One of the cats had a vomiting with his cough. The horse breathed as if he had been affected with cymanche trachealis.

The Scutitina anginosa which prevailed during the summer disappeared after the first of Octob<sup>r</sup>. but appeared again upon the decline or disappearing of the influenza - for the remitting fever was not known during <sup>the</sup> prevalence of the contagion. Probably the feds of it had been destroyed by the two or three severe frosts in Septem<sup>r</sup> - I inoculated ~~about~~ 20 Children, during this time, & never saw



the mind put more favourable.

Cure

or cold,

Catarrh ~~for~~ never a trifling disorder. Dr. Turner's & Dr. Mayne's Speeches. That from the air most dangerous, especially in summer when or rather is the first stage of it. most neglected. Is apt to end in Consumption. — There are two varieties in this species. 1 common. 2 heavy. The last confined to the bed or room. A constant <sup>bright</sup> cough & copious expectoration. Intermediate - Between pulmonary & Catarrh.

Cure of Catarrh from cold.

1 Bleeding: - Should be governed by the pulse.

I once bled Mr. Gill 16 times in 6 weeks. It is my first & principal remedy in the first stage of Consumption. 2 Vomits & nausea: medicines.

2 Low diet - Appetite seldom fails. milk & vegetables proper.

3 Diluents <sup>Decelerate</sup> ~~Break~~ before - Thyme teas apple water raw - or dried - Garnishes remedy. When hoarseness attends horseradish syrup.

4 Demulcents - flaxseed & bran tea.

5 Blisters - 6 vapor. & Opium every night & when  
is very troublesome in the day. & moderate warmth.  
I exercise in cold in the first & warm air in 4<sup>th</sup> Stage.  
This ~~can~~ cure answers for both where infl? diathesis  
prevails.

### Cure of the late Influenza.

I bled where full & hard - or hard & flabby  
pulse indicated. In some I bled where pulse  
was soft in the beginning; if great marks of  
fullness appeared in the lungs. In a few  
cases where symptoms of pneumonia attended, I  
bled twice - & generally in such cases found the  
blood fiery - In all the cases which required it.

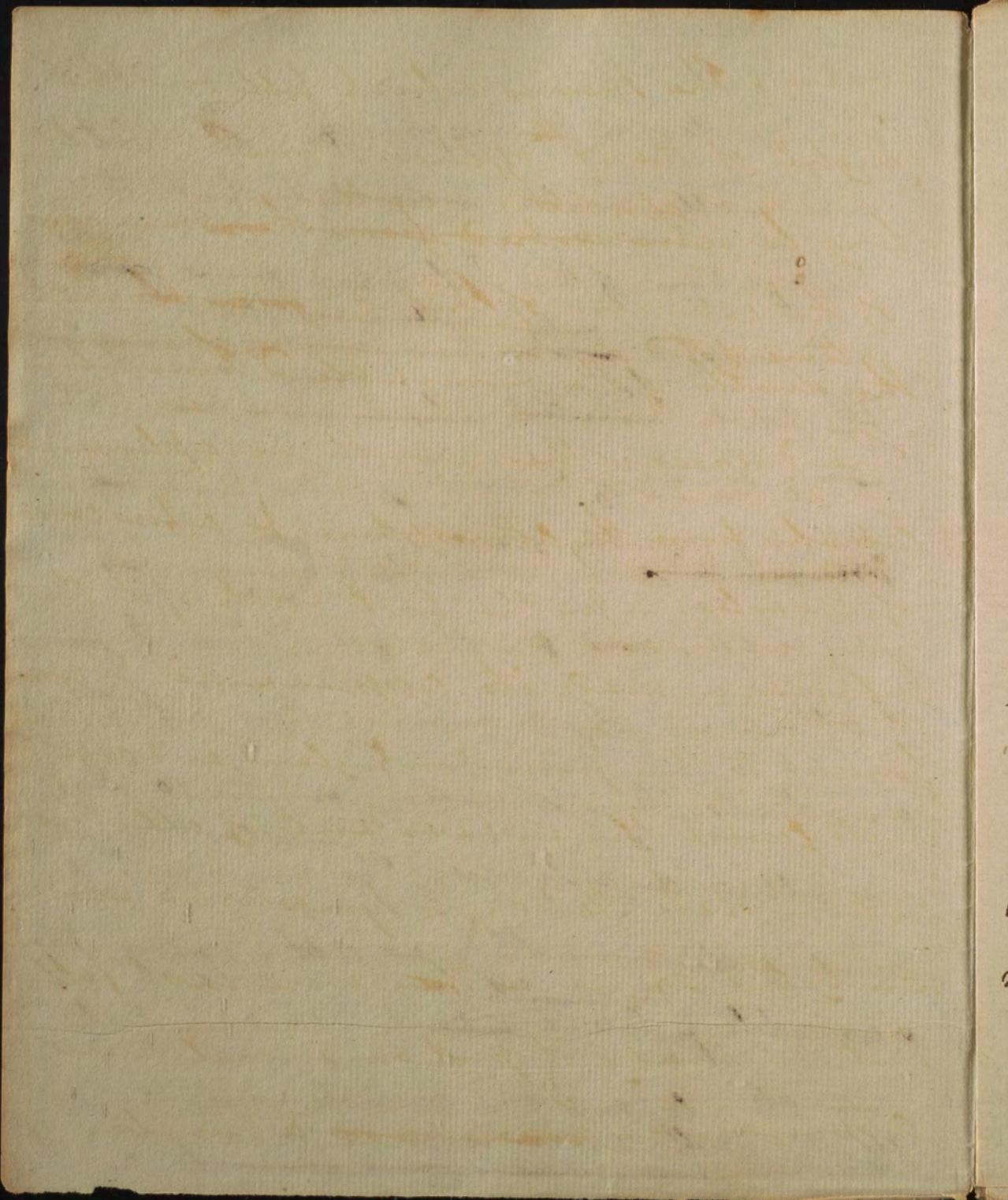
I used the remedies before mentioned. I did not  
find ~~them~~ to terminate the disease <sup>as</sup> when from cold.

In cases attended w: debility - I recommended  
generous living. Many who had languished for  
a week or two recovered in one day by a hearty  
meal - a H<sup>l</sup> of wine, or a plentiful draught of  
warm punch. In 1749 the universal remedy was  
vinegar 3 in water 38 molasses 1 lb. ij

In acute pains w<sup>th</sup> out inf<sup>d</sup> diathesis I gave  
Lb. in. One case g<sup>th</sup> 120 in one night.

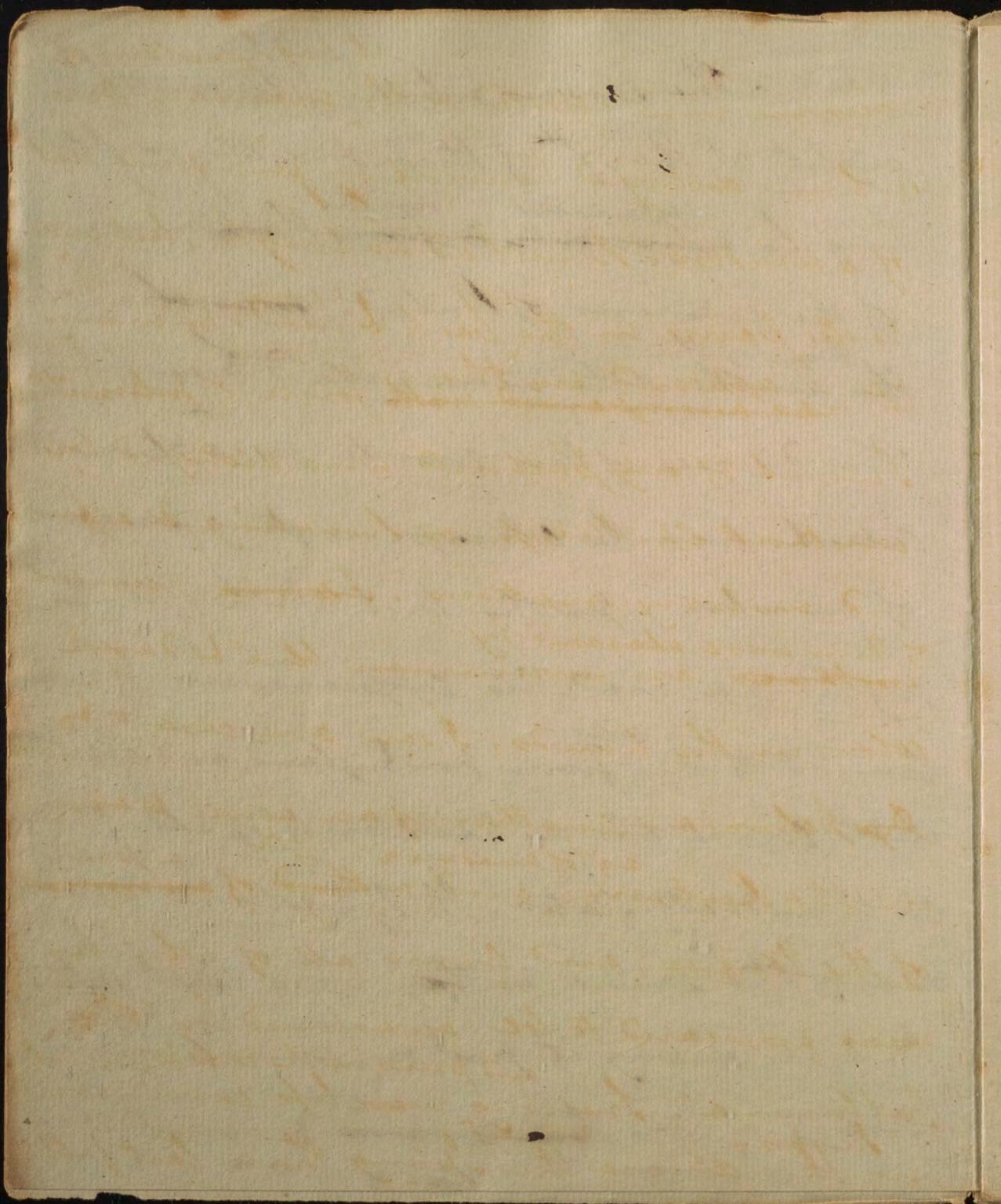
+ Mrs. Mullerton cured by a fright in an instant

The winter of the year 1789. 1790 was unusually mild, inasmuch that the navigation of the Delaware was ~~not~~ interrupted ~~only a little more than~~ during the <sup>the</sup> whole ~~season~~<sup>month</sup> which was from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 24 of February. The weather in ~~on the 3- and 4<sup>th</sup> of march was cold & rainy and~~ very cold, and on the 8<sup>th</sup> at 7 o'clock in the morning stood at 45° in Fairbanks thermometer. on the 10<sup>th</sup> ~~it~~<sup>weather during the</sup> there fell a deep snow. The remaining part of the month was cold - rainy - & variable. In April <sup>the month of</sup> it was as usual variable. about the middle of the month there fell an unusual quantity of



rain. The showers which fell on the  
night of the 17<sup>th</sup> of this month will  
long be ~~remembered~~<sup>associated</sup> in the memories  
of the citizens of Philadelphia with  
the death of the venerable Dr Franklin.

The diseases of this month were pluraries  
cataracts from the atmosphere, & a few cases  
of measles. - In the last week of it the  
Influenza made its appearance. It was  
brought to this <sup>city</sup> from New England, and affected  
in its course the inhabitants of all the  
intermediate States. Its symptoms were  
nearly the same, as they were last fall.  
But in many it put on several new  
appearances. ~~Especially~~ a number of



it had symptoms of  
persons were affected with mania - One  
whom destroyed himself by jumping out  
of a window. Some had no cough, but very  
acute pains in the back & head. In many  
it ~~was accompanied~~ appeared in the form of Intermittent.  
Several of my patients were disturbed by  
constant shillings - or sweating, & a few  
had miliary eruptions. Several  
of them were alarmed by  
~~instead~~ an uncommon blue & dark  
color in the hands. I saw one case of

Dyspepsia - another of an acute pain  
in the Rectum, <sup>23<sup>rd</sup> of January</sup> and a <sup>4<sup>th</sup></sup> spasm of  
the tongue, and arms all of which  
were appeared to be occasioned by the  
Influenza. <sup>and pains in the ears & frontal</sup> sneezing was less common  
~~Sympus~~ - in this disease this Spring than last full.

During the prevalence of this disorder,  
I saw no sign of my other epidemic.

After the disease disappeared. —

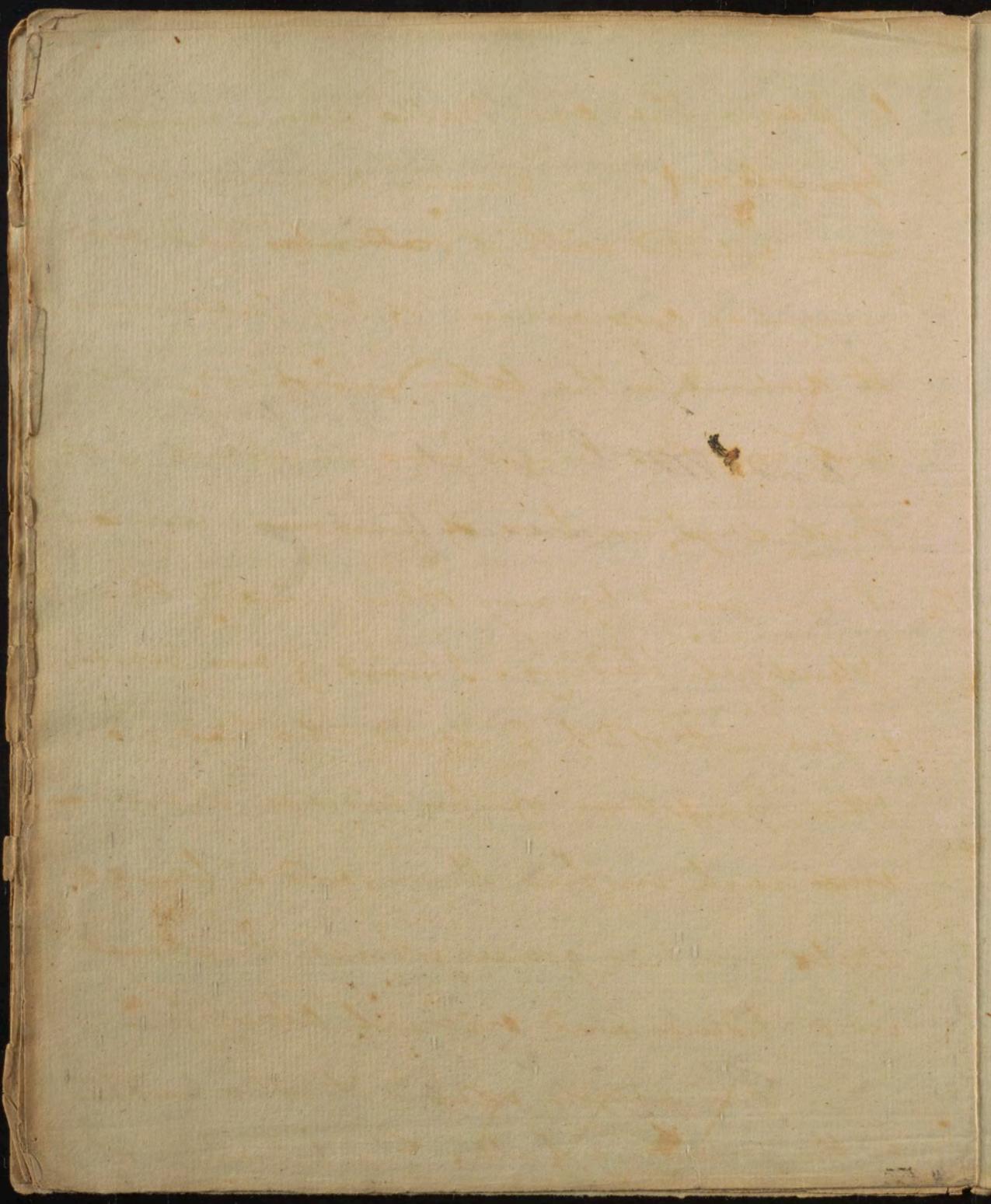
From the history of this Disease, I shall make the following remarks.

- 1 It appears to be the most universally contagious under the circumstances the most unfavourable to its propagation of any disease in the world. It is propagated thro' the <sup>longest</sup> greatest medium of air - it affects the greatest number of people & it passes thro' a Country with the most rapidity of any disease in the world. <sup>mention  
of its being contagious. From Charles and Spawlers in 1771-2</sup> proofs
- 2 It appears from the histories of it which are upon record that <sup>it</sup> is the most uniform in its symptoms of any disease that has been described by authors, and that neither

climate - nor the different States of Society,  
~~nor yet the different~~ corps produce any  
material change in its symptoms.  
The histories of it given by Dr. Grey in  
the medical communications & by  
Dr. Hamilton in the 2<sup>nd</sup> vol. of the Med.  
Inquiries<sup>t</sup> are so exactly like ~~the one~~<sup>these</sup>  
of which I have given, that nothing  
but the desire of establishing <sup>most of</sup> the truth  
of this remark will probably be con-  
sidered as the only advantage that will  
be derived from this communication.

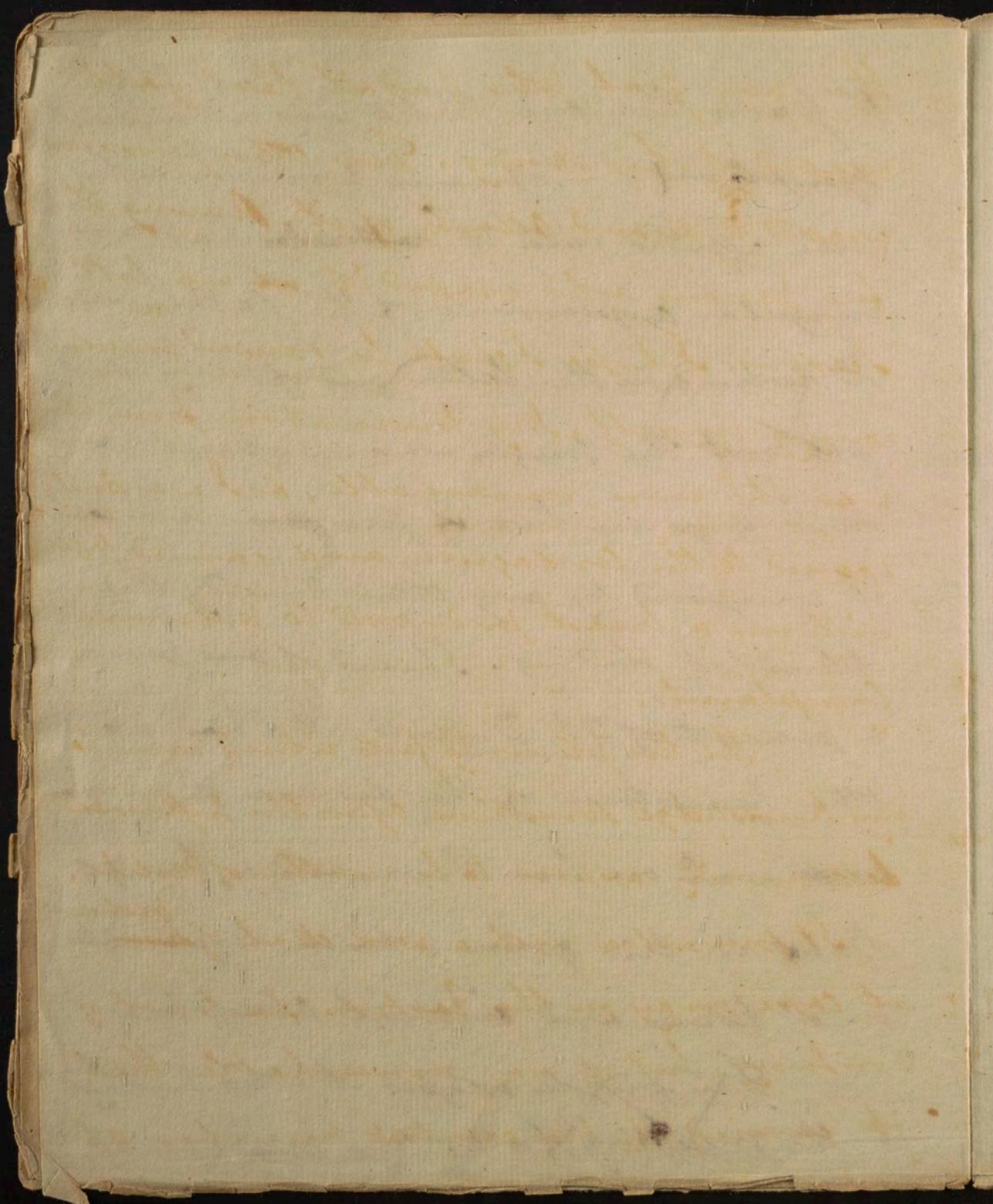
It appears in every kind of weather  
and changes at <sup>no</sup> time after it.

of St Georges  
and Mr Chisholm in Grenada  
where it appeared first in Nov<sup>r</sup> 1789.



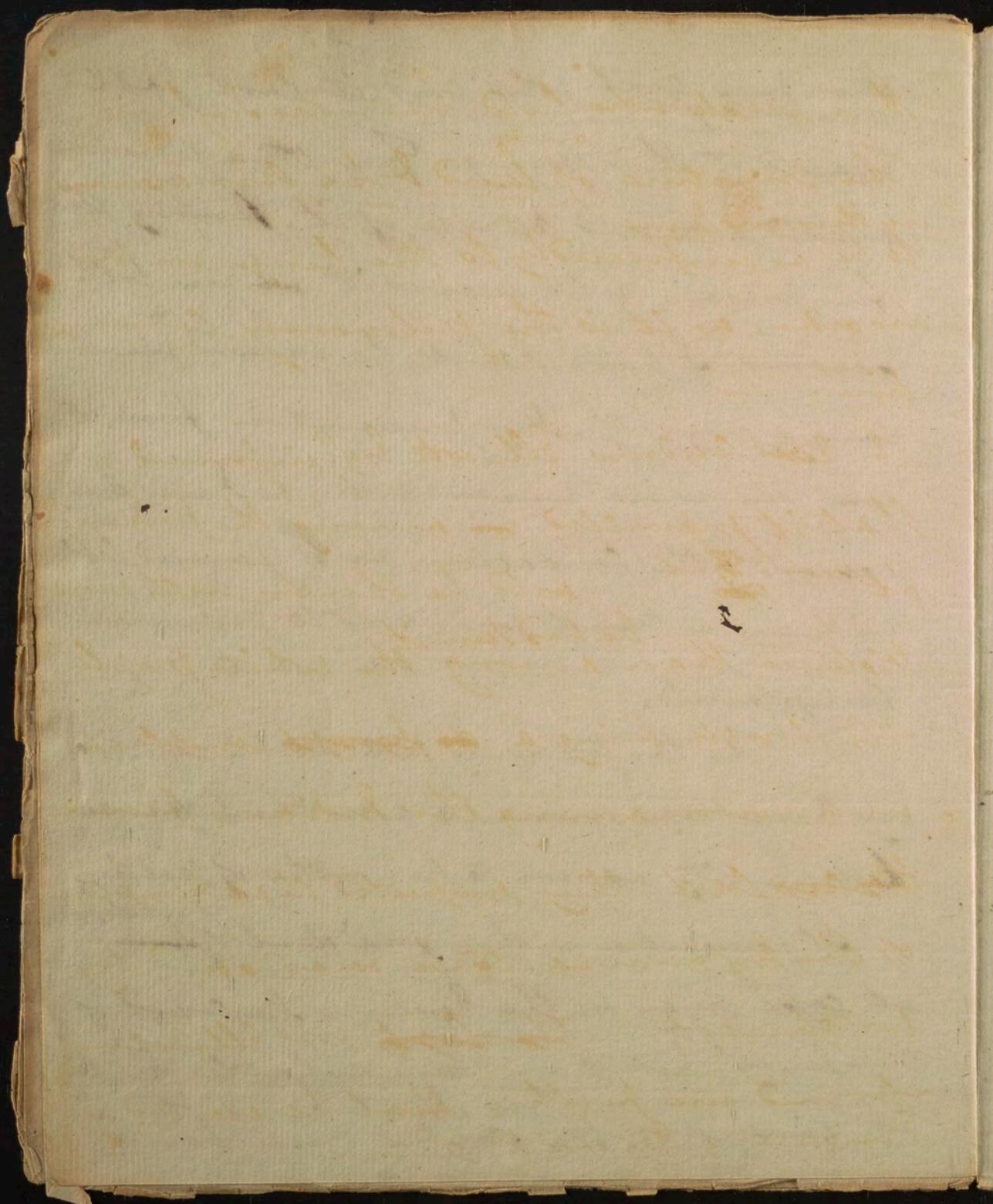
le pain the eye Balls was a universal symptom. — Many women who were affected with it ~~suddenly~~ had an irregular appearance of the Catamenia. It declined in the latter end of May, and was over. The cough was in upsets for three days in two of persons, nor could it composed by any other remedy than plentiful bleeding. I heard of one person a patient of Dr. Duffield who had no other symptom of the disease than a ~~large~~ rash on his skin, and a large Bub<sup>e</sup> in his groin which terminated in a tedious and critical abs<sup>p</sup>. —

Five people escaped it who had had it the preceding fall. The prisoners of



the new goal who had it last fall  
escaped it this Spring. Two other persons  
escaped a second attack of it. Among the  
five persons who escaped it <sup>in</sup> both  
seasons, I hope I shall be excused in  
coming myself. My preservation from it  
was the more remarkable, as I was daily  
exposed to the Contagion, and carried off  
with me a breast predisposed to pulmonary  
complaints.

The two following facts which came to  
my knowledge sometime after the Influenza  
left our city appear to be worthy of notice.  
It prevailed with a good deal of ~~violence~~  
at Cape May on the Eastern Sea Coast of  
New Jersey, but it was remarkable that  
it carried off the greatest number of



those people who live near the Lufthole.  
The mixture of land & sea air appears  
in this instance  
to be as unfriendly to the lungs in this  
disorder, as it is the pulmonary consump-  
tion. —

2 ~~and~~ Andrew Elliott Esq: informed me  
that it prevailed ~~so~~ among the Indians  
at ~~near~~ <sup>Detroit</sup> and he thinks with more  
violence than among the white people.  
— A cough being a ~~dangerous~~ complaint  
unknown among the Indians from  
the cold, they suspected that symptom  
of the influenza to be occasioned by  
witchcraft. — ~~He says~~ Mr Elliott in-  
formed me further, that he exerted <sup>no</sup> <sup>great</sup>  
wonder by giving ease by opium.

See Diary for an Acc<sup>2</sup> of it in 1790 - I - preva:  
- led at the same time Mrs Madison told me  
in Virginia - others in Chester County &  
D'Senter in Rhode Island. -

